Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

December 10, 1956

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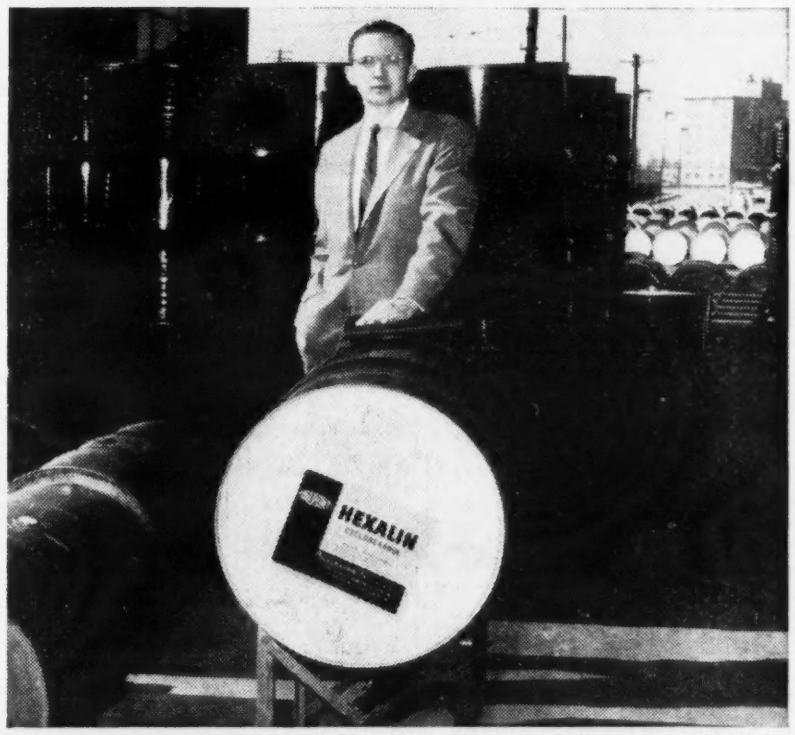

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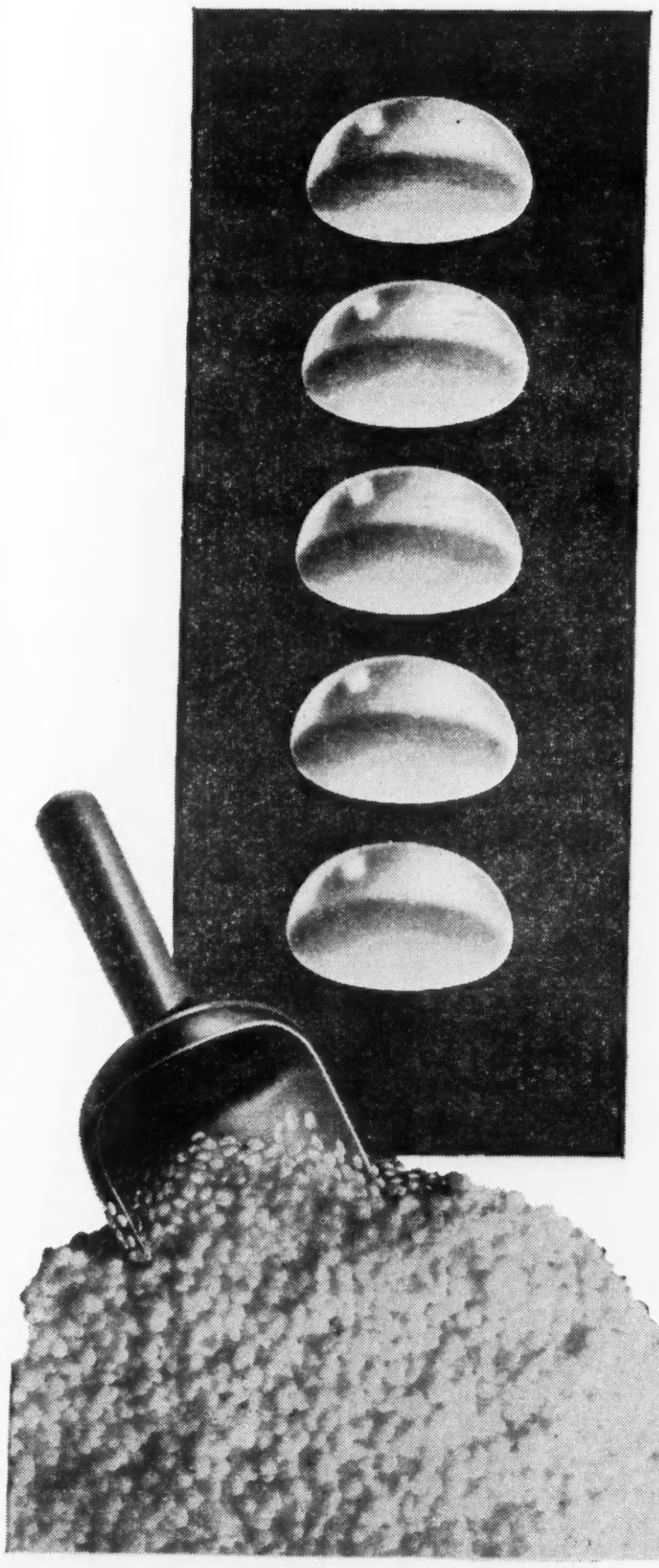

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 24 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. December 10, 1956

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Oil Import Plea Shelved

Action was suspended last week by Mobilization Director Arthur Flemming on the petition of the Independent Petroleum Association of America for a curb on imports of oil into the United States because of the Middle East situation.

He said that the import programs of the importing companies filed with the Office of Defense Mobilization show that the plan they had formulated for 1957, if carried out, would have constituted a threat to our national security and he would have been forced to so advise the President.

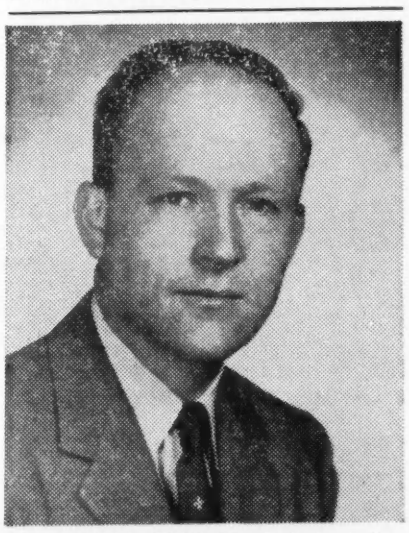
"However," he added, "as a result of the present situation in the Middle East and the present inadequacy of transportation facilities from that area, it is clear that actual oil imports in the months immediately ahead will be below the basic standards established by the advisory committee in February, 1955. I am, therefore, suspending action on the petition.

"Whenever the end of these conditions can be forseen, oil importers will be requested again to provide information relative to their import plans. These plans will be reviewed in the light of the objectives set forth in the February report and a determination made as to whether or not a certification should be made to the President under the provisions of section 7 of the trade agreement extension act of 1955."

Meanwhile, fifteen major United States oil companies, organized by the Department of the Interior as the Middle East emergency committee, were authorized last week by President Eisenhower to coordinate their efforts to speed oil to western Europe. It is estimated that about 500 barrels daily will have to be moved from this hemisphere to Europe to fill the gap in supplies caused by the closing of the Suez Canal and the cutting of the Iraq pipeline.

International Nickel Co. Plans $175 Million Project in Manitoba

International Nickel Company plans to develop a $175 million project in northern Manitoba, which reportedly will be next in size to the biggest nickel producing operation in the world. The company plans to open two new mines in the Mystery-Moak Lakes area during the next three or four years and will include the development of a new town, which will have an estimated population of 8,000 and will be named Thompson in honor of Dr. John F. Thompson, chairman of Inco's board.



ENGINEERING DIRECTOR: Robert J. DeLargey, promoted to director of engineering for the chemical divisions of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York.

The project will constitute the biggest nickel-producing operation there is with the exception of the Inco enterprises in the Sudbury district of Ontario. It will be the largest single investment of any kind in Manitoba.

Big Output Booster

The project, together with the progress under way at Sudbury, will lift Inco's regular 1955 annual nickel-producing capacity by approximately 130 to 385 million pounds, or by 50 percent, of which some 24 million pounds will be regular production to replace existing temporary premium-priced production for the United States national stockpile.

The announcement was made with the conclusion of understandings between the province and Inco including an agreement for the establishment of a new local government district of Mystery Lake and an

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Sulfur Rights Void On Government Land

Holders of gas and oil permits on public lands in New Mexico and Louisiana, and on "acquired lands," no longer have preference rights to sulfur leases when sulfur discoveries are made in the course of drilling for oil.

These rights were eliminated in revised regulations recently issued by the Department of the Interior spelling out in much greater detail the requirements and procedures governing sulfur permits and leases. The regulations carry out the intent of congress, it was explained, to the

—Continued on page 42

Drug Purchase Rules Are Modified by ICA

The International Cooperation Administration has modified the conditions under which purchases of drugs and pharmaceuticals are to be made under the mutual security program to require that all USP products be furnished in strict accordance with this standard.

The action was taken in a special notice issued in connection with a recent invitation for bids to furnish certain drugs for Vietnam and is to be included in all other bid invitations involving purchase of drugs with ICA funds.

The amendatory condition is believed to meet at least part of the complaint that had been registered by certain drug manufacturers that they were compelled to comply with certain conditions of manufacture not imposed upon their foreign competitors (OPD, 12/3/56).

The bid invitation stated that items sup-

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Aerosol Industry Reported Missing 85 Percent of Market Due to Poor Merchandising

The aerosol industry, which has pushed its annual sales to $300 million in ten years time, learned last week that it is missing as much as 85 percent of the market potential in many product categories because of poor merchandising. This is the key finding of a new "consumer awareness" study reported at the forty-third annual meeting of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers' Association in Washington, D. C.

Completed only last month, the survey was presented to CSMA by Ralph A. Crane, market analysis manager of the "Kinetic" chemicals division of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Basis of duPont Survey

The survey was based on a national probability sample of all US urban households, and findings, Mr. Crane said, represent an accurate cross-section of at least 30 million urban households, or about 61 percent of the nation's population.

The survey, conducted for duPont by Daniel Starch & Staff, New York, showed for instance, that while 85 percent of the nation's housewives in urban areas use a personal deodorant or antiperspirant, only a third of the 85 percent know that such a product is now available in an aerosol package.

Of the latter group, only 58 percent have actually purchased an aerosol deodorant or antiperspirant, yet those who have tried both the aerosol and another type of packaging indicate a two-to-one preference for the pressurized product because of its economy, ease of application, cleanliness, and greater effectiveness.

"If through product improvement and increased selling, advertising and merchandising efforts this percentage of users were only doubled—which is reasonable in light of package preference as indicated in the survey," Mr. Crane observed, "additional retail sales of at least

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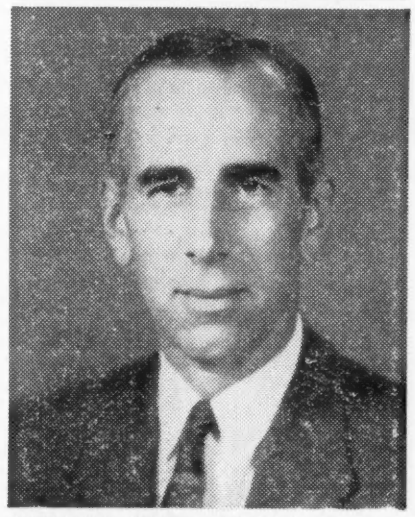

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS OFFICIAL: E. Colin Baldwin, named executive vice-president and a director of Sherwin-Williams Company of Canada, Ltd., with headquarters at Montreal.

Grace Chemical Spending $150 Million in Three Years

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, plans to spend $150 million over the next three years on its United States and Latin American chemical and paper groups.

Speaking before a group of security analysts last week, Peter Grace, president of the company, reported that outlays of $200 million are scheduled for the three-year period ending in 1958.

Real growth was forecast in the paper division, where a new continuous process produces paper from bagasse, a byproduct of sugar mills in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and South American countries.

Mr. Grace reported that of the approximately $150 million earmarked for chemical and paper expansion, $100 million has been budgeted for the United States, and $50 million for Latin America.

Davison Absorbing Affiliate

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, Md., a division of W. R. Grace & Co., is consolidating its interests in rare earths and thorium, through absorption into its chemicals division of Rare Earths, Inc., formerly operated as an affiliate with separate corporate identity.

Gulf, Cuban Firm In Development Pact

Signing of a contract through which Gulf Oil Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Consolidated Cuban Petroleum Corporation have become partners in the development of a 25,000-acre tract of potentially oil-rich land in the Santa Clara Province, Cuba, now owned by Gulf, has been announced by Clarence W. Moore, president of Consolidated Cuban.

Consolidated will undertake to drill an 8,000- to 10,000-foot well in the area, according to Mr. Moore.

This represents one of the few occasions in recent Cuban history that a major American oil company has located a site for a deep well test on its own property in Cuba, he stated.

Mr. Moore added that Gulf engaged in extensive geological and geophysical studies and seismographic work in this area, as well as numerous core drillings there, prior to the delineation of a structure on which it finally selected the drilling location.

He explained that the new contract, which gives Gulf and Consolidated each a

—Continued on page 74

Isocyanates Plant Starts Production

Successful start-up of a new multi-million dollar plant to produce "Nacconates," National Aniline's organic isocyanates, at Moundsville, W. Va., has been announced by Donald G. Rogers, president of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Louis C. Goode, recently appointed plant manager of National's Moundsville plant to suceed the late Ross M. Sims, will also be in charge of the new isocyanates unit. The plant is a completely integrated facility with all chemical raw materials supplied within the Allied Chemical group.

Justice Dep't Attempts Split of Container Makers

A suit to split up the recently-consolidated Owens-Illinois Glass Company and National Container Corporation on the grounds that the merger violated section 7 of the Clayton act was filed in the Federal District Court at Toledo, Ohio, last week by the Department of Justice.

This was the third suit filed by the department under the so-called antimerger law in recent weeks in a campaign of Attorney General Brownell to halt the "serious increase in economic concentration in the field of containers brought about by the merger process."

Assistant Attorney General Victor R. Hansen, head of the antitrust division, explained that the suit is "an attempt to retain in the container industry a broad and vigorous competitive base so essential to our free enterprise system."

The complaint alleges that Owens-Illinois, the largest domestic producer and seller of glass containers of all types and one of the nation's largest producers of corrugated shipping containers, acquired the assets and other properties of National Container Corporation, probably the nation's third largest producer and seller of shipping containers made from container-board.

Prior to the merger, National Container was completely integrated in the manufacture of shipping containers from the growth of timber to the finished container product. In 1955, National Container converted about 60 percent of the container-board it produced in its own plants into shipping containers and sold the remainder to other companies for conversion to paperboard products.

The complaint alleges that the combination of these companies resulted in Owens-Illinois becoming the nation's largest producer of shipping containers and

—Continued on page 65

Antidumping Law Reviews Must Go to Customs Courts

Federal district courts are without jurisidiction to review the administration of the antidumping law. Any appeals from the Secretary of the Treasury in his handling of antidumping cases lie solely with the United States Customs Court and the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals. This, in effect, was the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States last week when it rejected appeals of west coast soil pipe importers charged with violating the antidumping law by bringing in soil pipe at less than fair value to the injury of American producers. It was the first case to reach the courts under the amended antidumping law.

ANSUL MANAGER: Morris L. Neuville, appointed manager of market research and development for Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis.

The importers had appealed from a ruling of the Treasury secretary directly to a three-judge federal district court, charging that the antidumping law was unconstitutional and that the findings of the secretary in the case were therefore invalid. They went before the district court because, they said, the customs court has ruled that it has no power to review dumping determinations.

Customs Court Has Right

The district court, however, rejected the case. Contrary to the claims of the importers, the three-judge federal court ruled that the customs court has the exclusive right to review "asserted grievances or wrongs occurring in the operations of customs duties," and that the district courts are without jurisdiction in such matters.

The Supreme Court issued no formal opinion in the case and merely affirmed the judgment of the three-judge court. Because it was the first case to go to the courts since congress amended the antidumping law two years ago, the case had been watched with considerable interest by the chemical industry.

When congress changed the law it divided responsibility for its administration between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Tariff Commission. The Treasury determines whether imports are entering the US at an unfair value and the Tariff Commission determines whether American producers are being injured or threatened with injury.

Procedures provide for no public airing of antidumping charges until the matter reaches the Tariff Commission. The fact that the Secretary of the Treasury acts to determine whether the imports are coming in at an "unfair value" without the benefit of a public hearing was one of the complaints of the soil pipe importers against the validity of the law.

Chemical Spending Falls Below Forecast

Scheduled spending by the chemical and allied products industry for new plants and equipment during the last half of this year was reduced about $30 million below expectations, but the industry is still aiming at a new yearly high mark for capital improvements. Indications are the record trend will continue for the first quarter of next year also.

In the government's quarterly report on plant and equipment expenditure of US business, made public last week by the Department of Commerce and the Securities and Exchange Commission, the chemical industry will spend on capital improvements this year $1,468,000,000, or about $40 million more than in the previous record year of 1953.

The year's total will also be $452 million more than in 1955, and $338 million greater than in 1954.

During the first quarter of 1957, the industry has scheduled expenditures of $409 million, which compares with only $283 million spent in the first quarter of this year, and $231 million in the first quarter of 1954.

Scheduling of capital improvement expenditures in the chemical industry

—Continued on page 59

Silicon Price Reduction Is Announced by duPont

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has dropped prices on pure silicon by $30 a pound.

The price of semi-conductor grade silicon had been reduced from $350 to $320 a pound, the second such reduction in the last six months.

The price of the new "solar cell" grade, designed for use in "solar batteries" which are capable of converting the sun's rays directly into electrical current, was cut from $180 to $150 a pound.

The Week's Price Changes

Nickel, Potassium Permanganate, USP Sodium Chloride Advance. Cobalt Oxide, Linseed Acid, Grease and Linseed Meal Decline.

Prices Advanced

Ammonium acetate, 3c. per lb. (p. 38).
Sulfate, purif., 1c. per lb. (p. 53).
Lead acetate, 2c. per lb. (p. 38).
Nitrate, 3c. per lb
Molasses, New Orleans, 1½c. per gal. (p. 45).
New York, 2c. per gal.
Nickel, 9½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Oil, castor, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Corn, foots, ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Cottonseed, foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Fish, refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb. (p. 61).
Ginger, $1 per lb. (p. 61).
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Olive, 10c. per gal. (p. 68).
Peanut, ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Soybean, foots, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Potassium permanganate, tech., 1½c. per lb. (p. 38).
USP, 2c. per lb.
Sodium chloride, USP, 3c. per lb. (p. 53).
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (p. 51).

Prices Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3 10c. per lb. (p. 68).
Cobalt oxide, 17c. per lb. (p. 63).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p. 68).
Grease, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Linseed meal, $2 per ton (p. 68).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Corn, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 68).
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 68).
refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Linseed, 3 10c. per lb. (p. 68).
Oleo, 1c. to 1½c. per lb. (p. 68).
Petitgrain, 20c. per lb. (p. 61).
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton (p. 68).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (p. 68).
Tin, 1½c. per lb. (p. 38).
Salts, 8 10c. to 1.2c. per lb. (p. 38).
Wax, Japan, 1c. per lb. (p. 68).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Dec. 7, 1956	Nov.30, 1956	Dec. 9, 1955
109.56	**109.62**	**107.17**

Ethylene Unit Planned by PCI

Plans for construction of a multi-million dollar pertochemical plant at Lake Charles, La., to produce 200 million pounds annually of ethylene for industrial use, have been announced by Petroleum Chemicals, Inc. PCI, which is owned jointly by Cities Service Company and Continental Oil Company, recently moved its general offices from New York City and is now located in New Orleans, La.

The new plant will be one of the first to offer commercially both the standard and high-purity grades of ethylene.

F. M. Simpson, executive vice-president of Petroleum Chemicals, is in charge of the new project. Construction on the Lake Charles installation was started a few weeks ago and completion is scheduled for January, 1958. The plant, which will be built adjacent to Petroleum Chemicals' butadiene facility at Lake Charles, will employ approximately fifty men.

The Conoco and Cities Service refineries at Lake Charles will supply refinery gases as the raw material for producing ethylene at the new plant.

Petroleum Chemicals was formed in early 1955 by Cities Service and Conoco to purchase the butadiene plant at Lake Charles from the government. An expansion project has recently been completed at this plant. Annual plant capacity has been increased from 65,000 to 80,000 tons of butadiene.

Petroleum Chemicals also recently announced plans to construct a plant at Lake Charles to produce 300 tons a day of anhydrous ammonia for use primarily as a fertilizer.

GAF APPOINTEE: Lester B. Woolfenden, named plant manager of the acetylene chemical products plant of General Aniline & Film Coporation at Calvert City, Ky.

Davison Erecting Office

Construction has been started in Ridgewood, Fla., on a new office building for the Florida Phosphate Division of Davison Chemical Company, in turn a division of W. R. Grace & Co. Designed and equipped to house all administrative, office and engineering personnel, the structure will have 10,500 square feet of floor space.

Phelps Dodge Names Two

Charles R. Kuzell, vice-president in charge of western operations for Phelps Dodge Corporation, New York, and Howard T. Brinton, president of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, have been elected directors of Phelps Dodge.

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AEROSOL AWARD WINNER: "Air Spray by Lactopine," product of Swiss Pine Importing Company, New York, grand award winner in the fifth annual aeeosol packaging contest of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.

Room Deodorant Judged Best Aerosol

A lavender-scented aerosol room deodorant, "Air Spray by Lactopine," won the grand award in the fifth annual aerosol packaging contest sponsored by the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. The product is produced and marketed in the United States by Swiss Pine Importing Company of New York.

Judged best among 200 entries, "Air Spray by Lactopine" also took top honors in the aerosol room deodorant class, one of ten product categories in which packaging awards were made. Award plaques were presented to winners at a CSMA luncheon meeting in Washington, D. C., last week.

Two foreign-produced items edged out domestic entries in the contest, sponsored by the association as one of the features of its forty-third annual meeting.

"3ib" window cleaner, by Societe Elekal of Paris, was judged the most attractive package entered in the household products category, while "Matinee" hair spray, by Scent de Paris Company of Toronto, Canada, won first place in the hair preparations classification.

Other prize-winning packages, by product category, were:

Insecticides—"Avon" mothproofer, by Avon Products, Inc., New York.

Paints, Enamels and Protective Coatings—"Krylon" touch-up spray enamel, by Krylon, Inc., Norristown, Pa.

Shaving Preparations—"Rex" witch hazel shaving cream, by Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, Calif.

Personal Products—"Tartan" sun lotion,

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Tetraethyl Lead Process Developed by Ethyl Corp.

A new process for making tetraethyl lead has been discovered and is being developed by the research laboratories of Ethyl Corporation, New York.

The chemistry of the process involves a reaction between a metal alkyl and a lead compound. Ethyl indicated that while the development work is still in its early stages, the process shows considerable promise because it eliminates certain intermediate materials and steps involved in the present manufacturing operation and has proved superior to all processes now known.

It was explained that any new tetraethyl lead process requires broad evaluation because the present process used by Ethyl has been steadily developed over the years to a high degree of efficiency.

Squeeze in Profits Is Likely Because of Increases in Costs, McKeen Reports to SOCMA

The chemical industry can look forward to "moderate increases in sales volume and relatively stable prices in 1957," but higher costs will produce a squeeze in profit margins, John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., told the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association last week. Mr. McKeen spoke at the thirty-fifth annual meeting and dinner in New York, which was highlighted by the re-election of R. Wolcott Hooker as president. Mr. Hooker is senior vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company.

R. Wolcott Hooker

Mr. McKeen limited his predictions to the first half of 1957, basing them on the assumption that President Eisenhower's announced policy of working for peace through the United Nations would succeed.

May Vary From Pattern

An individual company's progress, he emphasized, may well vary from the general pattern according to the success of its research and marketing program.

Because of the troubled international situation, he noted, more defense spending and larger foreign aid appropriations can be anticipated, thus decreasing the likelihood that tax relief will help to bolster profits.

"The money market will apparently continue to be tight for at least six or eight months," Mr. McKeen added, "which may temporarily dampen plant expansion in some segments of industry."

He pointed out that investment in plants overseas is one of the most versatile methods of coping with the complex problems of international trade in view of the resurgence of a strongly competitive chemical industry abroad. The objective, he said, "has been to meet overseas competition on its own ground."

"Should there be any downtrend in the chemical industry, it is unlikely to persist for long," he concluded. "Our industry is now so intimately involved in every phase of life that its long-term growth is secure.

—Continued on page 41

Hercules Completes Details In Huron Milling Purchase

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced the completion of all details involved in its acquisition of Huron Milling Company, Harbor Beach, Mich.

Negotiations for the acquisition of Huron were first announced by Hercules on September 26, pending approval of Huron stockholders, which was granted on October 30.

The Michigan plant, which processes wheat flour into wheat starch and into proteins for food supplements and natural food flavoring, will be operated as the Huron Milling Division of Hercules' Virginia Cellulose department.

Robert M. Farr, former president of Huron, will retire but will be available to Hercules in an advisory capacity. Carl S. Smith, formerly vice-president in charge of manufacturing and research for Huron, will be plant manager at Huron.

Charles A. Grant will be in charge of sales for the new division. Mr. Grant, who joined Hercules in 1942, had a variety of supervisory experience before being appointed manager of chemical cotton sales in 1955. Glenn H. Freeman and R. S. Shumard will be sales managers under Mr. Grant.

Petroleum Unit to Meet

The National Petroleum Council will meet in Washington, D. C., December 14, to review the overall situation facing the petroleum industry as a result of the Middle East crisis, chairman Walter S. Hallinan announced last week. The group is meeting at the request of the Secretary of the Interior and the director of the Office of Oil and Gas of the department.

GE Seeking New Atom Power Fuel

Scientists of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., have been assigned the task of investigating a possible new fuel for atomic power plants. The research program is aimed at enriching natural uranium with plutonium as a fuel for power reactors. The development work will be carried on at the Hanford plant, which General Electric operates for the Atomic Energy Commission.

A fund of $700,000 in fiscal 1957 has been earmarked for early phases of the program, which is expected to have far-reaching significance in the nation's power picture. The program is aimed at developing practical, low-cost methods of fabricating plutonium fuel elements, testing such elements in a small reactor, and subsequent reprocessing.

The goal set for General Electric in this research task is to make possible the use of plutonium to enrich natural uranium for power reactor fuels. The present United States reactor program is largely dependent on U-235 (enriched uranium), and on the complex gaseous diffusion process that produces the enriched uranium.

The new fuel would eliminate the requirement that many countries either build only reactors designed to operate on

—Continued on page 75

Beta Sitosterol Offered In Commercial Quantities

High purity beta sitosterol, which has previously been available only in experimental amounts, is now being offered in commercial quantities by Swift & Co.'s industrial oil department, Hammond, Ind.

Large scale production recently began at Swift's technical products plant in Hammond. The process being used is based on an exclusive development by Swift. Beta sitosterol is derived from vegetable sources and is being produced in its purest form to meet exacting specifications.

Chemical Future Bright but Gains Will Be Smaller

Chemical industry profit margins face a further squeeze between rising prices and stable costs, and the drain on dollar reserves abroad brought on by the Suez crisis may curtail the industry's export volume, but the economic outlook for the chemical industry on the whole is optimistic.

This is the view expressed last week by Maurice F. Crass, jr., secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, before the third annual year-end business forecast conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

New Peaks Seen

He predicted new peaks for the industry in production and sales for this year, with a carryover into the first six months of 1957.

Mr. Crass said that he expects prices to retain their present stability, but higher costs will produce a squeeze on profit margins, marking the continuation of a trend that began in the third quarter of this year.

Because of the international situation, more defense spending and larger foreign aid appropriations can be anticipated, he added, thus decreasing the likelihood that tax relief will help to bolster profits.

But chemical industry sales, now progressing at a rate of $2 billion per month, will roll up a volume 4 percent greater than last year, to reach a new record high, he continued, while production for the first three quarters of the year stood 7 percent above that of last year, and compared with a 4 percent gain for all manufacturing.

Mr. Crass was doubtful as to how much longer the industry would continue its rapid expansion of production facilities, however.

He said that apparent termination of the rapid tax amortization program and the inadequacy of depreciation allowances for new capital programs, makes it problematical whether the chemical firms can continue their traditional practice of financing most of their expansions internally.

Whether the manufacturers will increase their productive capacity by another 29 percent between now and 1959, as has been predicted in a recent survey, is contingent, he stated, to a considerable extent upon government recognition of the inadequacy of present depreciation allowances.

Dow Starts Producing Aminos at New Plant

Increased activity by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., in the amino acids field was announced last week as a new half-million-dollar pilot plant moved into production.

The new facility is capable of producing all eighteen of the amino acids presently sold by Dow, although in actual practice only fifteen will be produced in the new plant. The other three amino acids, glycine, methionine and aectylmethionine, are already produced in commercial quantities.

Polyvinyl Chloride Facility on Stream

Japanese Geon Co., Ltd., of Tokyo, an associate company of B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has started production of polyvinyl chloride at its new plant at Takaoka.

The plant has an initial annual capacity of 6,500 tons. Within a year it will be expanded to become the largest polyvinyl chloride manufacturing plant in Japan and the eastern hemisphere, Goodrich said

Japanese Geon's original plant at Kambara is located about 100 miles south on the Island of Honshu. That plant began production in May, 1952, with a capacity of 3,000 tons per year. When current planned expansion at this plant is completed next year, the combined capacity of the two plants will yield 25,000 tons per year.

Columbia-Southern Seeks Titanium Ore in Africa

In a search for titanium bearing ores, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., soon will begin exploratory operations in Liberia, West Africa.

Company technicians and independent consulting geologists are now enroute to Liberia with the equipment and supplies needed to conduct exploration operations. Much of the exploratory work will be carried on in undeveloped areas near the equator.

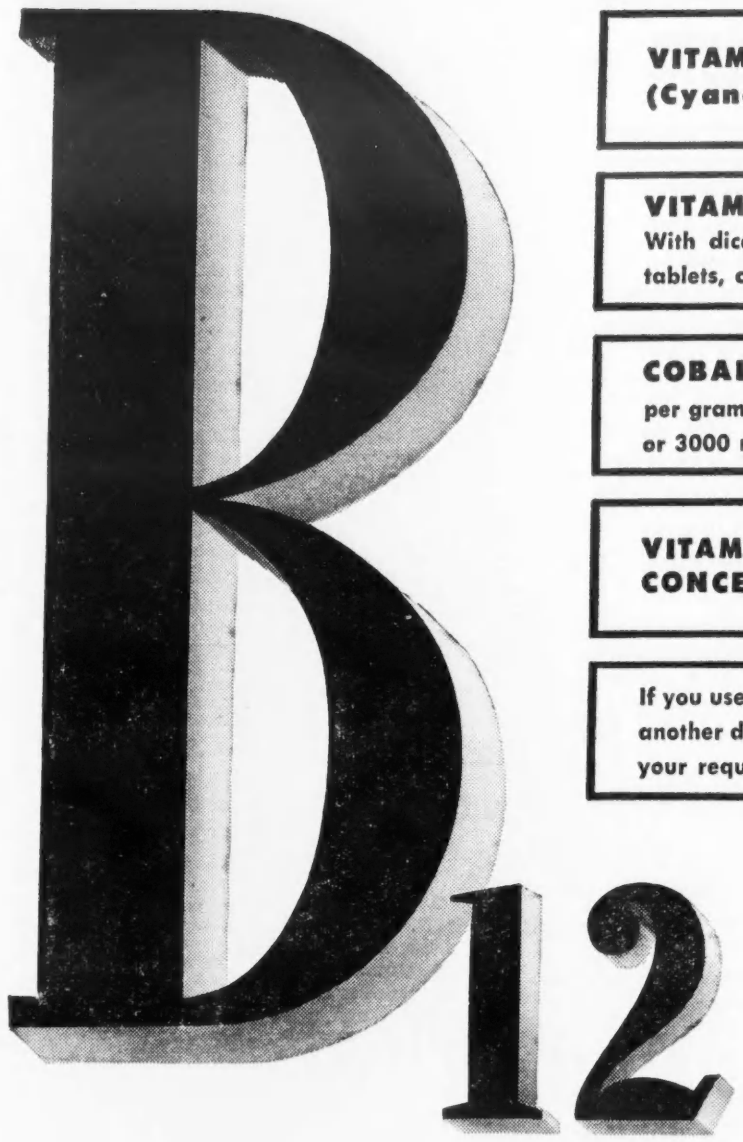
These explorations are being carried on under a concession agreement between Columbia-Southern and the government of Liberia. The agreement gives the right to explore for titanium ores and other minerals and to carry on mining operations if such minerals are found.

Columbia-Southern also has initiated a search for titanium bearing ores on Padre Island, off the coast of Texas near Corpus Christi.

Titanium ores are used by Columbia-Southern in the manufacture of titanium tetrachloride at Natrium, W. Va. The new facility on the Ohio River, about thirty-five miles below Wheeling, was placed in production last April.

Columbia-Southern initiated research work on the chlorination of titanium bearing ores in the late 1930's.

That work resulted in the development of a basic patent position in the titanium tetrachloride field and has contributed significantly to the commercialization of titanium metal.



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Association Meetings

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Annual Meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, December 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10-12.

Proprietary Association, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10-12.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, El Mirador hotel, Palm Springs, Calif., April 22-25.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear and eastern section meeting, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 11-13; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 18-19.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25

Chemical Buyers' Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents, midwinter meeting, western division, Congress hotel, Chicago, January 24; eastern meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 29

Chemical Market Research Association, Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia, March 12, 13.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Council for Agricultural and Chemurgic Research, annual chemurgic conference, Congress hotel, Chicago, March 26-28.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 7; annual meeting, Galen Hall, Wernersville, Pa., September 19-21.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting and dinner, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 4.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, midyear meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 7-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual convention, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, October 30-November 2.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels, Washington, D. C., November 4-6.

National Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16-18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Barbiturate Education Program Urged by Drug Trade Conference

There is need for an educational program designed to acquaint the public with hazards involved in misusing barbiturates. This was a conclusion drawn at the annual meeting of the National Drug Trade Conference which met last week at the Gramercy Park hotel, New York. The conference resolved that such a program might well be designed to reassure the public with regard to the use of such prescription legend drugs when prescribed by physicians.

As part of the same resolution, the conference maintained that further regulation of all hypnotic and somnifacient drugs shall be subject to individual state and not federal action.

Urges Amended State Law

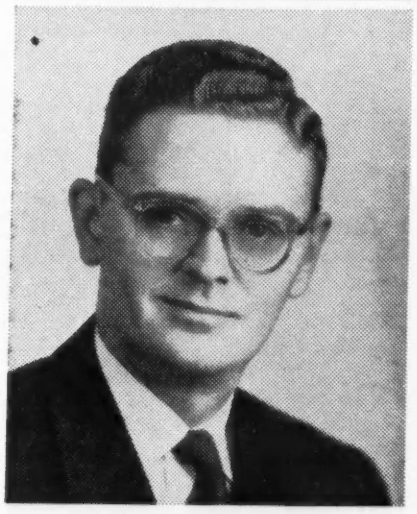
The conference also urged the enactment of the amended uniform state narcotic drug act, particularly to provide for certain non-addicting narcotic preparations and the addition of certain other non-addicting narcotic preparations to the list of exempt preparations as approved by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics.

Other resolutions regarding narcotics included a measure endorsing a voluntary plan whereby narcotic drugs carry on their labels the designation A, B or C.

Class A narcotics are those for which a written signed physician's prescription is required; class B, those for which telephoned and oral prescriptions may be filled; and C, those preparations classified as exempt narcotics.

The conference also resolved to endorse the proposal to designate voluntarily the metric equivalent on label statements of narcotic drugs and preparations designating quantity of contents and dosage in the apothecary and avoirdupois system of weights and measures.

Present officers of the conference, Dr. Hugo H. Schaeffer, president; Harold C. Kinner, vice-president; and Ray C. Schlotterer, secretary-treasurer, were retained for the coming year.



Harry E. Peterson

Peterson Is New President of CSMA

Harry E. Peterson, president of Peterson Filling & Packaging Company, of Danville, Ill., was elected president of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association at its forty-third annual meeting last week in Washington, D. C. He succeeds Dr. Emil G. Klarmann of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York, as president of CSMA.

Named first vice-president of the association was James E. Ferris of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Donald M. King of Masury Young Company, Boston, Mass., was made second vice-president of the organization.

P. C. Reilly of Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind., was re-elected to his tenth term as treasurer of

—*Continued on page 42*

Chemical Industry in Spain, Sharing in Economy's Uptrend, Is Deterred Only by Scarcities

The Spanish chemical industry expects to continue to share in the general uptrend in that country's economy, according to the Business and Defense Services Administration. Chemical production has recently been expanded substantially, and this progress is expected to continue. Several new plants, including two in the paper industry, will be substantial users of chemicals. More rapid expansion of the chemical industry of Spain has been hampered by shortages of certain raw materials, high-grade coal, electric power, modern equipment, and transportation difficulties.

Of all the industries in Spain, chemicals continue to show the most consistent growth. In the first quarter of 1956, this industry reflected the upward trend of the Spanish economy.

Basic Materials Stressed

Production tends to be concentrated on basic materials in line with the government's policy of reducing dependence on foreign sources. At times, the industry has been greatly hampered by reductions in electric power caused by prolonged droughts.

Special attention has been focused recently on the production of fertilizers. Consumption in the fertilizer year 1954-55 increased approximately 12 percent over that in the preceding year, totaling 144,000 metric tons N, 235,000 tons P_2O_5, and 58 90 tons K_2O.

In a recent speech the Minister of Commerce stated that the output of nitrogenous fertilizers was 220,000 tons in 1955. However, in the nitrogenous group only the production of ammonium sulfate is reported, with no statistics available for ammonium nitrate or calcium cyanamide.

Spain also produces potash and important quantities of superphosphate, largely from imported materials. Production of phosphatic fertilizers totaled 1,456,000 tons in 1955. Imports of phosphate rock in the fertilizer year July 1954-June 1955 amounted to 698,333 tons, mostly from North Africa, French Morocco being the largest supplier. The output of potassic fertilizers was 190,940 tons K_2O in [illegible]. Spain is an important exporter of potash, with shipments amounting to 131,360 tons (K_2O) in 1955. These went principally

—*Continued on page 44*

PLANT MANAGER: Louis C. Goode, named to head the plant of National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation at Moundsville, W. Va.

Coke Organization Names MacArthur Its President

Hugh MacArthur, president of Connecticut Coke Company, New Haven, Conn., was named president of the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute last week, succeeding the late Samuel Weiss. William B. Ross, vice-president of Eastman Gas & Fuel Association, Boston, was named vice-president succeeding Mr. MacArthur.

The board of directors also appointed Bernard M. Fitzgerald to be executive secretary and general council. Mr. Fitzgerald was council for the iron and steel division of the Office of Price Administration during World War II and later was with the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

Other officers recently elected are: vice-president, Louis G. Kreuz, president of Miliwaukee Solvay Coke Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; secretary, S.S. Robinson, partner of Pickands Mather & Co., Chicago; and treasurer, P. H. Neal, president of Alabama By-Products Corporation, Birmingham, Ala.

Consulting Chemists Appoint

The Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers has announced two re-appointments for 1957. The are: Robert T. Baldwin, executive secretary and assistant treasurer, and A. B. Bowers, director of publicity and assistant executive secretary.

Cosmetic Chemists To Honor Miss Wall

Miss Florence E. Wall, the first woman to receive the medal award of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists, will be presented with the award at a dinner dance in her honor at the Commodore hotel, New York, December 13. The dinner will conclude the society's annual December meeting.

Stephen L. Mayham of the Toilet Goods Association will be toastmaster at the dinner. The medal will be presented to Miss Wall by the president-elect of the society, Sabbat J. Strianse, of Shulton, Inc.

The morning session of the meeting will begin with "New Developments in Glass Containers," a speech by Dr. William R. Prindle, of Hazel-Atlas Glass Company.

"Chemical Applications for Ultrasonic Waves" will be the topic of E. B. Yeager, of Western Reserve University. "Cosmetic

—*Continued on page 42*

Paint Industry Associations Meet in October, November

The two top grade associations in the paint industry—National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs—will hold their 1957 annual conventions in October and November.

FPVPC will meet October 30 to November 2, Wednesday through Saturday, at the Bellvue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia.

NPVLA will hold its meeting November 4 through 6 at the Sheraton-Park and Shoreham hotels in Washington, D. C.

CMRA Meeting Advanced

The Chemical Market Research Association meeting, originally scheduled for February, has been advanced to March 12 and 13 in the Sheraton hotel, Philadelphia.

Proprietary Association Lists Scientific Agenda

Tranquilizing drugs and bioflavonoids will be among subjects under discussion at the annual meeting of the scientific section of the Proprietary Association, to be held tomorrow at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

The morning session will open with a talk on "The In Vitro and In Vivo Activity of Certain Antibacterial Hexahydropyrimidines," by Dr. Robert G. Sanders, of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company.

"Chemistry of Tranquilizing Drugs" will be discussed by Dr. William F. Bruce, of Wyeth Institute, and "Some Clinical Aspects of Tranquilizers" will be the topic of a speech by Dr. Frank M. Berger, of Wallace Laboratories, Inc.

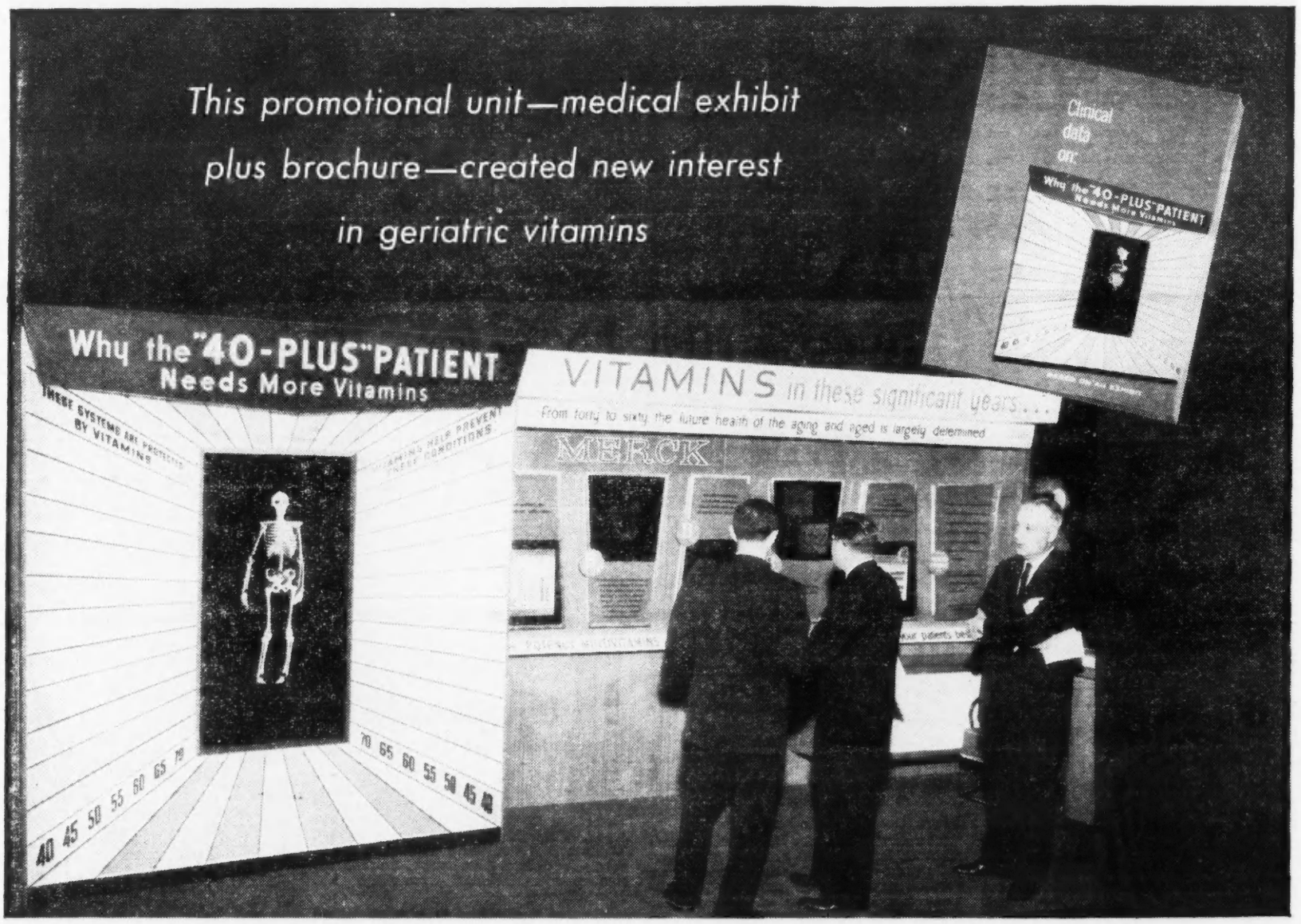
Winding up the morning session will be "The Legal and Scientific Requirements for New 'O-T-C' Drugs," by Dr. Peter Farago, associate medical director of the Food and Drug Administration.

Three talks on various aspects of bioflavonoids will feature the afternoon session. Dr. Glenn H. Joseph of Sunkist Growers, Inc., will speak on "Some Chemical Aspects of the Bioflavonoids."

Dr. Maurice E. Shils, of New York University, will speak on "Biological Actions of the Flavonoids, with Comments on Their Clinical Uses." Topic of Richard C. Bruner, of Sunkist Growers, will be "Pharmacological and Clinical Status of the Citrus Bioflavonoids."

Concluding the meeting will be a question and discussion period led by Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, medical consultant of the Proprietary Association. Subject of the period will be "Technical Aspects of Labeling and Advertising of Proprietary Medicines."

How the Merck Service Program Aids the Manufacturer of Vitamin Products


This promotional unit—medical exhibit plus brochure—created new interest in geriatric vitamins
Clinical data on
Why the "40-PLUS" PATIENT Needs More Vitamins
Why the "40-PLUS" PATIENT Needs More Vitamins
VITAMINS in these significant years...
From forty to sixty the future health of the aging and aged is largely determined
MERCK
40 45 50 55 60 65 70
70 65 60 55 50 45 40

Left panel features conditions that vitamins help to prevent. Three-dimensional models of body systems and pertinent texts fade in and out as viewer watches. Clinical transparencies and graphs at right illustrate conditions, common in "40-Plus" patients, that Multivitamins may help alleviate or prevent.

With the provocative theme "Why the '40-PLUS' Patient Needs More Vitamins," this Merck exhibit has appeared at national medical conventions in 1956 and has been viewed by physicians throughout the country. As an indication of the doctors' interest in this theme, many thousands of booklets have been requested—and more requests come in every day. On the other side of the fence, many major manufacturers have thought so highly of this material that additional thousands of copies have been and are being obtained to help in the training of detailmen.

Of course, *promotion to physicians* is only a part of the Merck Vitamin Program. Other vitamin-boosting activities include:

- ★ **unmatched information service**
- ★ **custom-tailored products**
- ★ **personalized technical service**
- ★ **promotion to the public**

Why not take advantage of these major aids to progress? Get the facts from the Merck man on his next call.

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CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C. m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
ton lots lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.83
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks frt alld E of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt allo E of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks frt allo E of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms. frt allo lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml. dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms c.l., works lb. .06½ —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs 9.93 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial syn. CP dms., dlvd 00 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech dms c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs 10.00 —
USP cbys. inclusive, dlvd. 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd (60 mesh) bbls 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .56 - .58
Freight equald, shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila, Midland, Mich, Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic, bgs., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic tech dry, dms., works lb 1.74 - 1.77
USP dms. 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.65 - 2.75
p-Aminosalicylic dms. 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted lb 3.70 —
Anthranilic 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous tech (see Arsenic, white)
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-100 kilo lots kilo 12.00 - —
10 kilo lots kilo 12.35 - —
5 kilo lots kilo 12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo 13.50 - —
Battery cbys c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.35 —
l.c.l. works, E 100 lbs 2.65 - 3.45

Acacia—Acid, Itaconic

Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lb lots or more lb. 44 - —
USP bbls, dms. 100-lb lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.178.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.183.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.151.25 -172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.203.00 -223.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.208.00 -228.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.153.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.158.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.126.25 -147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.178.00 -198.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.183.00 -203.00
bulk, c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.158.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.163.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton.131.25 -152.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.183.00 -203.00
smaller lots, same basis, ton.188.00 -212.00
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners, bbls lb 1.76 —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb .34½ - —
tanks, works lb .32½ - —
Caprie, dms lb. .25 .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 .27
Cassella dms. frt allo., 100% basis lo 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .17¾ - .19¾
Chicago paste bbls. frt. allo lb. 3.21 —
Chloroacetic mono purif., flake, 99% dms lb. 23½ - 25½
tech. flake 96-97% dms., frt. equald lb 20 .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb 1.10 —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. 0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. 0515- —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. Metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP anhyd gran, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. 29½ 30
10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt, lb 30 30¼
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. 27½ 28
10,000-lb lots 1 shipt lb 28 28¼
smaller lots lb 29 29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb 25 27
tanks lb 23 —
dbl dist., dms lb 25 27
tanks lb 23 24
Corn oil, dist, dms lb .16¾ .18¾
tanks lb .14¾ —
Cottonseed oil dist. dms lb .15¾ .17¾
tanks lb 13¾ —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots works lb 70 —
less than ton lots works lb. 72 - —
Cresylic, oaklar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50°/, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald gal 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt equald gal 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50°/, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.15 —
l.c.l., frt equald gal 1.19 1.20
tanks, frt equal l gal 1.00 —
Imp. 75°/ at 215° C or over, dms ex whse gal 95 —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-res., dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal 80 —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 82 84
tanks, same basis gal. 65 —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb 65 72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 76 —
c.l. same basis gal. 78 80
tanks, same basis gal 61 —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb 62 67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal 50 —
Crotonic fib dms., 200 lbs. or more works lb. 50 —
Cyanoacetic, tech obls lb .90 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D)
Diethylbarbiturate (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs works lb. 14 —
Dithiodibenzoic dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.45 —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .57 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .58 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .54½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib, cns., kilo-gram or more, gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric tech bgs, dms., c.l., frt. allo E lb. .25½ - .27
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ - .28
Prices of fumaric acid 1½c. per lb. higher west of Denver.
Gallic USP Vil bbls 1,000 lb lots lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.02 - 2.22
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Gamma dry, grd bbls, frt allo lb 1.50 —
Paste, bbls, frt lb 1.45 —
Gluconic, tech. 50% bots lb 25 35
cbys lb 19 —
dms lb 15½ —
l-Glutamic 99½% fib cms. 100-lb. lots, frt allo lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb lots, frt allo lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)
H, dry bbls c.l works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1.02 - —
Hydriodic 1.56 s.g. cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g. cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 .43
Hydrocloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride)
18° cbys c.l., works 100 lbs 2.50 —
l.c.l dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.03
tanks works, frt equald ton 28.00 - —
20° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks works, frt equald ton 30.00 - —
22° cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
l.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., cs., fra. c.l., works lb. 15¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb 20¾ —
l.c.l. same basis lb .22¼ .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less
Hydrocyanic, cyls, c.l. dlvd lb 70 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .75 .90
dilute NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb 40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd (see Hydrogen fluoride)
aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 15.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic dms. works, 35% basis lb 06 —
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% non-ret bbls, Phila., 100% basis lb 136 —
tanks Belle W Va., 100% basis lb 095 —
Hypophosphorus, purif 50% cbys lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms., works lb 4.25 —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Itaconic, tech., fib dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
purif., fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf	proof
Be.	Baume	F	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps	centipoises	lb	pound	secs	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 .88
basis lb. 2.45 —
powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.00 —
L, bbls. works lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more works lb. .23 —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech. 22% bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.20 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.95
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.85 -12.35
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 —
Lauric, 90% dms lb. .36½ .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2000- —
w.w., dms lb. .2300- —
Maleic cryst powd. dms lb .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb .50 —
Mandelic NF dms, 1,000-lb. lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms. works lb. .57 .75
Methacrylic glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms, works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2,Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broener's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic USP dms., dlvd kilo 8.00 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be cbys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5 pt. bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white) dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls. c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms. 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid p-Chlorobenzoic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid p-toluidine-m-sulfonic).
Peri, dry, frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic)
Phosphoric, food grade 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80% cbys. c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 7.85 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
c.l., works lb. .0850- .0875
tanks works lb .0640 - —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Propionic syn. pure, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol)
tech., bbls lb. 3.17 - 3.25
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude 6b dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. frt alld c. 400 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed tech. fib dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .48 - —
powd. fib dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms. c.l. works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl dist., dms lb. .18¾ .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic purif cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sulfanilic tech dms c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.00 - —
c.l. works 100 lbs 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
93% tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100% tanks works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09¼
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow dist. dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported, bgs lb. .42 - .45
Thioglycolic refd. cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
125 lbs to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic bbls., works lb 92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
ACTH, cryst. bulk 1,000 units/gram. bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered 30 mesh, fib., dms lb 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine dms. works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood dried, soluble)
light, dms lb. .65 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.69 - 1.71
flake lb. 1.65 - 1.67
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol (syn normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms, dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl ferment dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —

right as rain

UNIFORM QUALITY
STEADY SUPPLY
PROMPT DELIVERY

ETHYL ALCOHOL
ETHYL ACETATE
BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE
ACETONE
ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID
AMYL ACETATE
REFINED FUSEL OIL
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL

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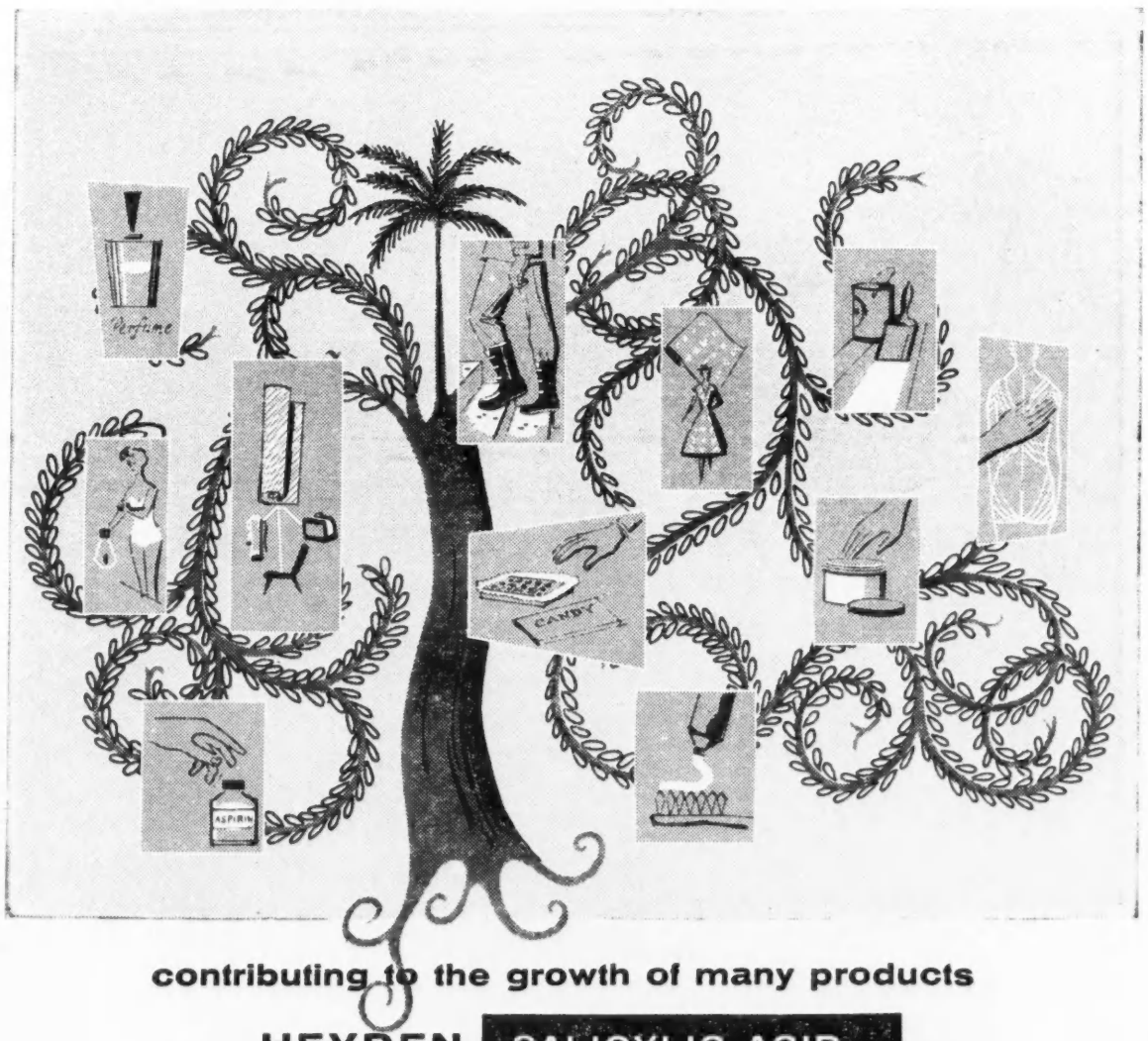
Alcohol, n-butyl, sec-synthetic, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
tert-synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .15 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 • —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works ..... lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 • .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 • —
Cinnamic, bots ..... lb. 2.15 • 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .21 • —
perfume grade, bots ..... lb. 1.75 • 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol)
Denat. CD-12, CD-13 CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- 77
tanks, dlvd, same basis, gal. .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .66 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .71 • 77
tanks, same basis ... gal. .50 • —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .66 • —
l.c.l., same basis ... gal. .71 • 77
tanks, same basis ... gal. .50 • —
SD2B, dms, c.l, dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .64 • —
l.c.l, same basis gal. .69 • .75
tanks, same basis gal. .48 • —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .635 • —
l.c.l, same basis gal. .685 .745
tanks same basis gal. .475 • —
SD23A dms c.l dlvd E of Rockies gal. .653 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .705 .765
tanks, same basis gal. .495 • —
SD23H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 • 77
tanks, same basis gal. .50 • —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .645 • —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .695 .755
tanks, same basis gal .485 • —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
SD35A dms. c.l dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .665 • —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .715 .775
tanks same basis gal. .505 • —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. .645 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .685 .745
tanks same basis gal. .485 • —
West coast dlvd prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .125 • —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .145 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.55 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 • —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal.20.58 • —
l.c.l. same basis gal.20.63 -20.69
tanks same basis gal.20.42 • —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 • —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .68 • .74
tanks, same basis gal. .47 • —
absolute, 200 pf. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies gal.21.68 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal.21.73 -21.79
tanks, same basis gal.21.52 • —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 • —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl cns. works ..... lb. .29 • —
dms., c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 • —
Newark N J lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis Tenn ..... lb. .21 • —
Newark N J lb. .22½- —
tanks Memphis Tenn lb 184 • —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Isoamyl, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 • —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 • —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 • —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 • —
95%, c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .56 • —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .39 • —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .57 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .64 • —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .41 • —
Lauryl, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 • 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal)
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 1.45
standard, dms ..... lb. 1.10 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 • —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 • —
l.c.l. or t.l.l., f.o.b Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 • —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd E of Denver lb. .365 • —
dlvd. W of Denver lb. .375 • —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .24 • —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 • —
denaturing grade dms ..... gal 2.15 • —
Aldrin tech. fib dms, c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .80 • —
c.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 • —
Aletris root, bgs lb 1.75 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone)
Allethrin, 90% dms, frt alld lb.28.80 -28.90
soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld ..... lb. .95 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.45 • 1.50
Chloride dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 • —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .18 • —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .15 • —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .50 • —
powd., cs ..... lb. .65 • —
Curacao kgs ..... lb. .60 • —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ..... lb. 3.35 • 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Ficoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 • —
lump dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 • —
powd. dms works 100 lbs 5.20 • —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 • .21
hydrous dms. ..... lb 07¾ .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs 4.55 • —
lump, dms, works 100 lbs 5.30 • —
powd. dms. works ... 100 lbs 5.45 • —
USP burnt dms ..... lb 20 .21
hydrous dms ..... lb 07¾ .08
Potash-chrome dms ..... lb 17 —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb .14 —
Chloride, com'l. anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 16.00 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.50 • —
soln. 32°, cbys, c.l. works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 • .30

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. 12 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt equald lb. .032 • —
20,000-40,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295- —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 • —
contract, works lb 21 —
99.9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. 19 • —
contract, works lb 18 —
dried USP XIV fib dms., works lb .82½- —
contract works lb 79½- —
tech. powder (see Aluminum hydrate)
Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .2710- —
pigs 10,000 lb lots frt alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 • —
standard grade, dms ..... lb. 48 • —

Aluminum powder, lining extra, fine, dms lb. 1.09 • —
standard grade, dms lb. 78½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100 lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb can and 5c. to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrie transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., 100 lbs. 7.26 • —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .37 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .38 .42
monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .37 • —
l.c.l ..... lb. .38 .42
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .37 • —
l.c.l. ..... lb .38 .42
Sulfate coml., bulk c.l. works 100 lbs 1.85 • —
grd., bgs. c.l., works ton 37.00 • —
lump bgs., c.l. works ton 40.00 • —
iron free bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.55 • —
l.c.l. works frt equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 4.58
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
USP, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 • .30
powd., dms. works lb. .36 .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).



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- Salicylic Acid, Technical—*crystals*
- Salicylic Acid, H Powder
- Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.—*Flo Crystals®, powder*
- Potassium Salicylate—*powder*
- Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
- Phenyl Salicylate, N.F. (Salol)—*granular*
- Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P.—*crystals, powder*
- Acetylsalicylic Acid—*starch granulations*

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para-Hydroxybenzoates • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Sodium Benzoate • Sodium Formate
TME® (Trimethylolethane)

Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb 1.03 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .45 —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., in lots. lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots ..... lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.75.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton.83.00 —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white, crn (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .41 - —
Benzoate USP dms., kgs. 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots frt. alld lb. .81 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works ton 319.50 —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse... ton.402.00 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works ... lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .2145 - .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls ... lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. .. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms ... lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. .... lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots ..... lb 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ... lb. .26½ - .31

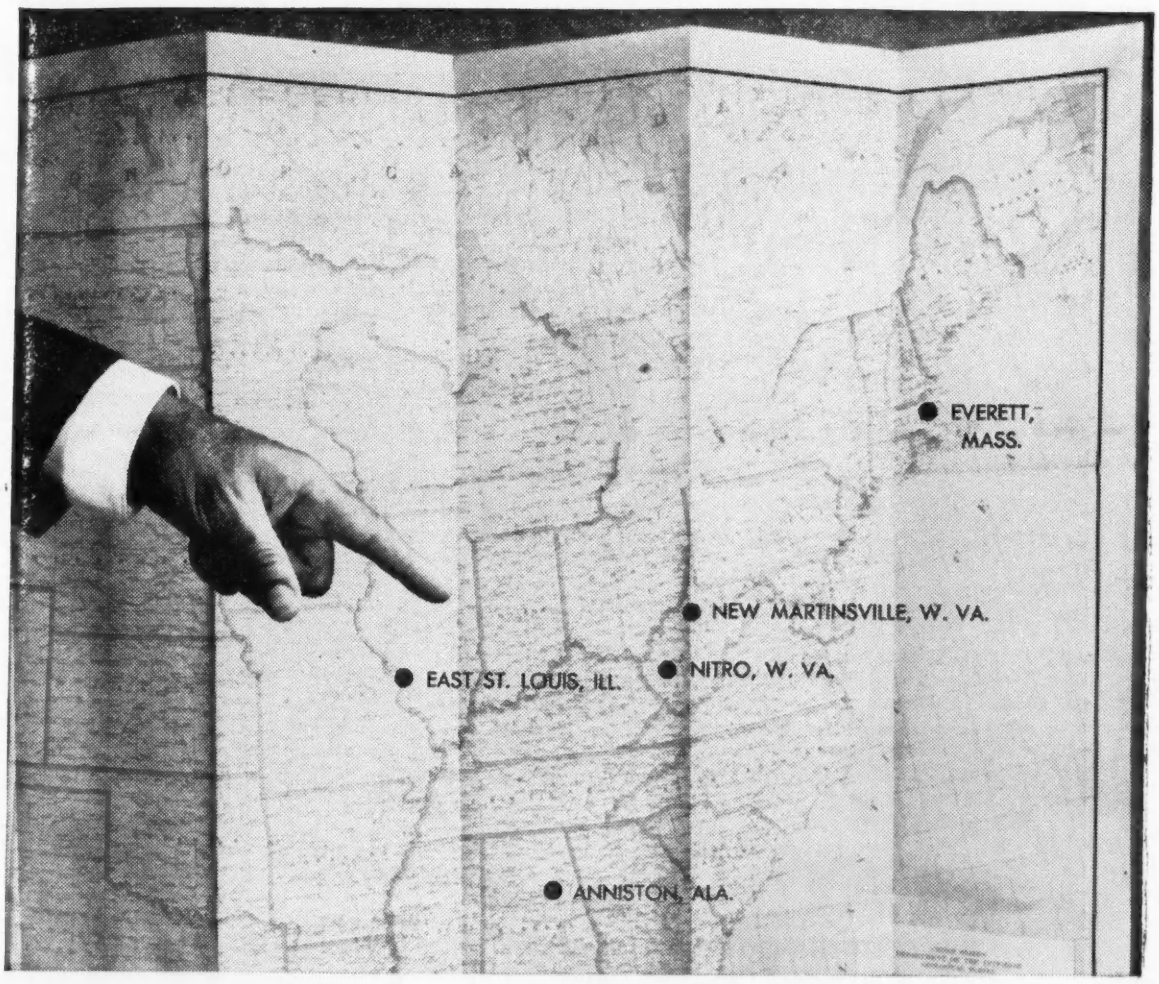
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse .... ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11¾ - .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l. f.o.b. works ton.32.00 - 42.00
purif., dms., works ..... lb. .10 - .10½
Sulfide liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld .. lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms..... lb. 6.00 - —

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. 15½ - —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .49½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¾ - —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .80 - .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, min 2,000 gals. lb. .21½ —
Salt, dms. c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .25 - —
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .25 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls. c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½ - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails. c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½ - .74½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .74½ - .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbls ... lb. 3.50 —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 25 oz. lots..oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls, ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½ - .07½
Asafetida, cn ..... lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms..... lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons) mines..ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.35 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy, gal. .09½ - —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic)
Atropine, USP, bots..... oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Sulfate, USP, bots..... oz. 2.25 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs..... lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works.... ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .32 - .36
l.c.l., i.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., 100 lb. dm..... lb. .22 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).

GOOD NEWS IF YOU'RE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI



This Monsanto map may save you money on Muriatic Acid

If you're east of the Mississippi, or in a bordering state, any one of these five Monsanto plants can deliver to you high-quality Muriatic Acid and offer excellent service. Just tell us how much you want, and we'll check our map and calculate freight rates for delivered cost.

These plants offer you *prompt* delivery of Muriatic Acid of equal or *better* quality (water-white 20°-22° Baume) than you are getting now.

Monsanto can supply—anywhere in the U. S.—sulfuric acid, chlorosulfonic acid and nitric acid.

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MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Inorganic Chemicals Division, Dept. HC-8, 710 N. 12th Blvd., St. Louis 1, Mo.

...or any of these District Offices:

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MONSANTO®
WHERE CREATIVE CHEMISTRY WORKS WONDERS FOR YOU

Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	ton	208.00	—
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald	ton	218 00	—
Monoxide (see Oxide).			
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l. dlvd	lb	.16	—
l.c.l., l.t.l. dlvd	lb	17	—
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton	275 00	—
Peroxide dms. frt equald	lb	20	—
Stearate ctns., c.l., frt alld	lb	39	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	40	44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe)			
X-ray dms	lb	15	.15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works	ton	85 00	—
l.c.l. works	ton	95 00	—
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines	ton	25 00	—
95 /5% ogs mines	ton	25 00	—
water-grd. paper bgs., c.l., St Louis	ton	49.00	—
ex-whse. N. Y.	ton	70.85	—
Bauxite, bulk mines	ton	6 75	10 00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)			
Belladonna leaf bls	lb	35	37
root bls	lb	45	50
Bentonite dom. 200 mesh, bgs c.l. mines	ton	14 00	—
imp Italian white high gel bgs 5-ton lots ex whse	ton	84.00	—
1 ton lots, ex whse	ton	87 00	—
low gel bgs 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	62.35	—
1 ton lots ex whse	ton	85 35	—
Benzal chloride chys. works	lb	44	—
Benzaldehyde NF dms	lb	74	1 05
tech cbys., dms., t.l.	lb	43	—
smaller lots	lb	44	—
Benzene See Benzol)			
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma (some) (see Lindane)			
tech., high gamma dms. c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075-	008
l.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	.0095
low gamma, dms., c.l. dlvd., gamma unit-lb.		.0075-	—
l.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb.		.009	—
Benzidine hydrochloride bbls. c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Sulfate tech. frt alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzocaine dms	lb	3.48	3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration tanks works:—			
Bethlehem Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.36	—
Chicago district	gal.	.36	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.36	—
Geneva Utah	gal.	.36	—
Johnstown Pa.	gal.	.36	—
Lackawanna N Y.	gal.	.36	—
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.36	—
Lorain Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Middletown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Minnequa, Colo	gal.	.36	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.36	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.36	—
Sparrows Point Md	gal.	.36	—
Syracuse N Y	gal.	.36	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.36	—
Youngstown Ohio	gal.	.36	—
Benzonhenone dms	lb	1 40	1.70
Benzotriazole tech. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb	2 25	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt equald	lb.	.18	—
smaller lots frt equald	lb.	.20	—
Benzoyl chloride cbys. dms., c.l., works frt equald	lb	.22	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	.23	—
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide purit fib dms 50 to 1,000-lb lots works	lb	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate f.f.c. ens. dms	lb.	.60	1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol benzyl)			
Benzoate, NF, f.f.c., 500 lb. dms.	lb	.62	—
Chloride, tech., 13-gal cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.23	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.24	—
tank trucks, dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal cbys in steel dms prices were ½c lower			
Cinnamate, ens	lb.	3.60	3.90
Formate, ens	lb.	1.80	2 10
Isoeugenol, ens	lb	9.85	—
Propionate bots.	lb	1.35	1.65
Salicylate bots.	lb.	1.60	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.75	1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, ens	lb	35 00	36 25
Hydrochloride, bots	lb	35 00	36 25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	3.00	—
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	1.60	—
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	2.60	—
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).			
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride technical)			
Biotin cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Bismuth chloride, fars	lb	5.11	—
Hydroxide, dms.	lb	4.65	—
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb	2.25	—
Nitrate, cryst., dms.	lb	2.10	2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms	lb	4.47	5.05
Oxychloride, dms	lb	4.27	4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms	lb	5.22	—
Subcarbonate, USP, dms.	lb.	3.20	—
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	3.15	—
Subiodide, fib. dms	lb	5.37	—
Subnitrate, NF, dms	lb	2.65	—
Subsalicylate, USP dms	lb.	3.50	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd jars	lb.	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	30¾	—
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra	lb.	.17	—
cs., l.c.l., ex whse	lb.	.22½	.26
Ash (see Barium sulfide)			
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17	.23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.72	—
t.c.l., dlvd or whse.	lb.	.78	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.12	—
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse.	lb.	.19	—
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.074	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.1225-	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
ctns., t.c.l., whse	lb.	.10	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.0750-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0700-	—
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.122	.125
Black, carbon, furnace, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0550-	—
ctns. t.c.l. whse	lb	0950-	—
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works	lb	045	—
bgs. ctns. t.c.l. whse	lb.	085	—
Charcoal (see C).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Graphite (see G).			
Iron oxide, pure bgs. c.l. works.	lb.	.13¼	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.13½-	—
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16	45
Mineral bgs., works	lb.	.0160-	067
Blackberry root bark bls	lb	45	—
Black haw root bark, bls	lb	63	65
tree bark, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Blanc fixe dry byproduct, bgs c.l. works	ton	190 00	—
t.c.l. works	ton	200 00	—
direct process, bgs. c.l., works	ton	110.00	—
t.c.l. works	ton	120 00	—
N Y whse	ton	155 00	—
Blood dried 16-16½% ammonia. unit-ton.		5.25	—
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia bgs., Chicago unit-ton.		5.00	—
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.13	.14
t.l.	lb.	.15	.17
t.t.l.	lb.	.15½-	.35½
Bloodroot bls	lb	48	50
Blue alkali dry, 250-lb bbls. dlvd. N of Tenn and N C. E of Miss R including St Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St Louis	lb	2.10	—
toner, litho flushed, 125-lb. bbls., same basis	lb	1.20	—
Blue, Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Cobalt, genuine bbls., same basis.	lb	4.90	—
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).			
Dyes (see Dyes).			
Iron (see Blue, Chinese Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)			
Methyl, violet toner molybdated, PMA, bbls. same basis	lb	2 75	—
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis	lb	4.00	4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	.55
t.c.l., ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	.56
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	.57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength bbls. same basis.	lb.	.85	—
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.45	—
resinated bbls., same basis	lb	3 00	—
water dispersable bbls same basis	lb	1.54	—
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis	lb.	.56	—
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.52	—
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
t.c.l. ton lots same basis.	lb.	.51	—
smaller lots same basis.	lb.	.52	—
Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis.	lb.	39½-	.33
jobbing type bbls. same basis	lb.	.19	—
regular types dry bbls. same basis	lb	22½	35
Victoria toner molybdated, PMA, bbls	lb	4.10	—
tungstated PTMA bbls	lb	5 35	—
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c). Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1 6c higher Pac Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).			
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E Los Angeles	ton.	60.00	—
	ton.	82.50	—
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see Di of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic). precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.)			
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	80.50	—
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	132 25	—
smaller lots, works	ton.	137.25	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	71.50	—
cryst., 99½% bgs., c.l., works	ton.	69.25	—
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi	ton.	121.00	—
smaller lots, same basis.	ton.	126.00	—

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SYNTHETIC ORGANICS?

Investigate TC TENNESSEE CORPORATION

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Total Toluene Sulfonic Acid 96% or above

Superior physical form. Completely liquid above 80° F,

Anhydrous, too!

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ORGANIC CHEMICALS DIVISION
TENNESSEE TC CORPORATION
617-29 Grant Building, Atlanta, Georgia

V 170 124 DEC 56 XUM

Borax, tech., decahydrate, 99½%, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 • —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. Chi ton 95.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 100.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 • —
Pentahydrate, 99%, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 • —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. ton 109.50 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 114.50 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton 48.25 • —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton 100.00 • —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 105.00 • —

USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. 18 24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 .26
Borneol, cns lb 2.50 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truck-load, works lb. .62 • —
l.t.l. works lb. 70 • —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).

Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb. .31 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • .33
tanks, same basis lb. .22½ • —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown, iron oxide pure bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼ • —
l.c.l. works lb. .14½ • —
Oxide, metallic bgs., works lb. .04 —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ • .17¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼ .16¼
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works. lb. .07 • .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .07¼ .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .07¾ —
raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07½ • .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke, bbls, works lb. .09½ .12
Brucine, ens., 100-oz. lots oz. 20 .25
Sulfate, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb. 1.30 • —

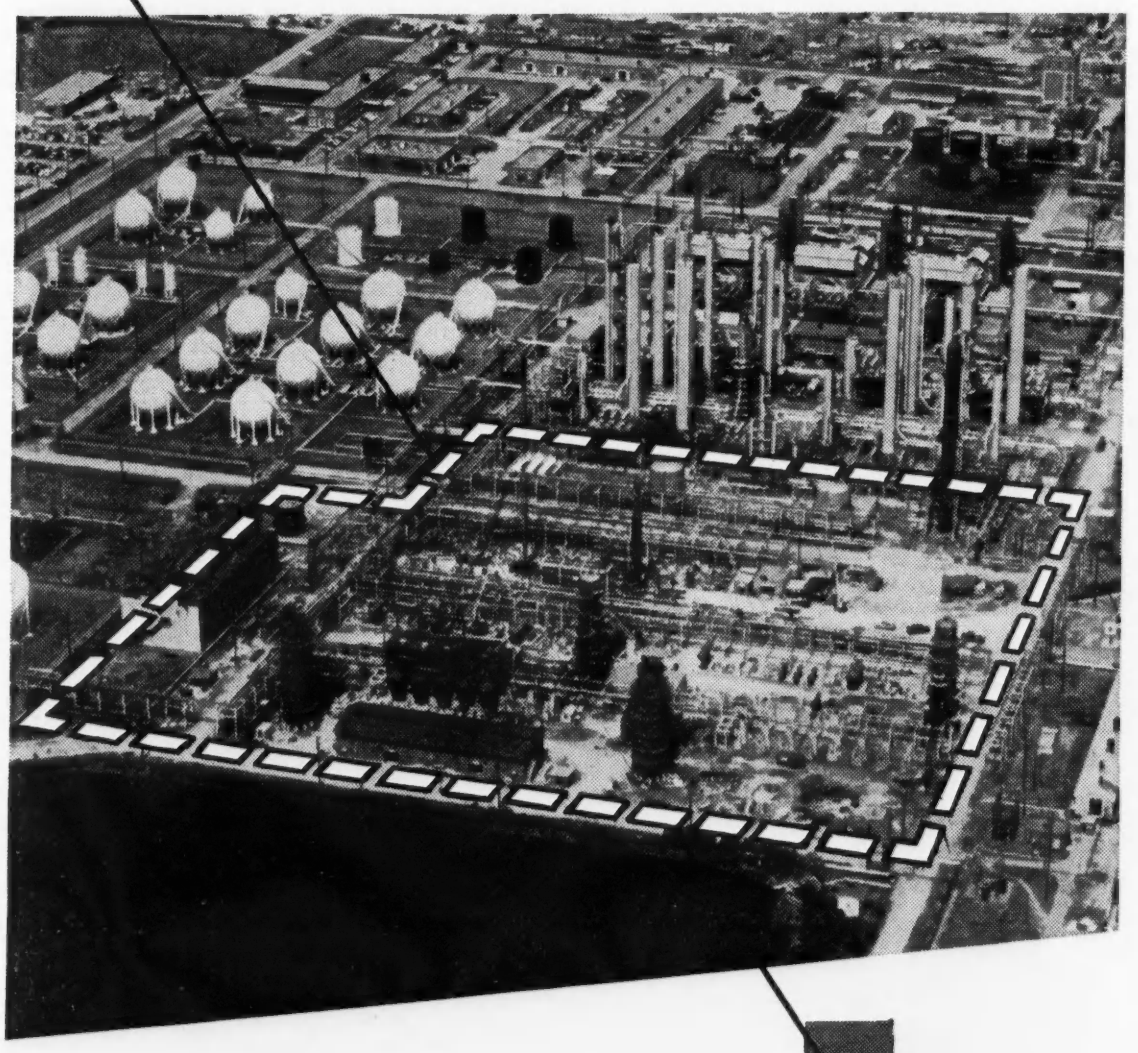
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb. .21 • —
l.c.l., refy. lb. .22 • —
tanks, refy lb. .15 • —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04½ • —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ • —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .38¼ • —
Ether, dms., c.l. works lb. .33 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¾ • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .42½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 • —
Methacrylate dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .55½ • —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .32 • —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (se Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate dms., c.l., frt. equald. l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½ • —
Butylamine (see mono-, di-, and tri-). lb. .25 • —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 • —
tanks, works lb. .54 • —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .27½ • —
l.c.l. lb. .28½ • —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. 19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide 25-lb. fib. dms lb 6.75 • 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 • —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb 2.80 • —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 • —
Citrated USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 • —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 • —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 • —
25 to 100 gram lots, works. gram .65 • —
In edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib. dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted. lb. 4.00 • —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs. c.l., frt. alld lb. .09 • .09¼
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb .92 • —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 • —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 10.50 • —
chalk whiting 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 • .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 • —
10 to 20 microns, bgs. c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.50 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 42.50 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 48.00 • —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 37.50 • —
l.c.l., works ton. 47.50 —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton. 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst. purif., dms lb 27 —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton. 29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald. ton. 12.35 —
pellets bgs. c.l., works ton 35.40 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 35.00 • —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt equald ton. 97.50 • —
l.c.l. works frt. equald. ton. 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran. dms lb. .32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½ • .30
Cyanide, dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 • .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.95 • —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms. lb. .74 • .76
USP, bbls., dms lb. .67 • .69
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 • 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb. cs., dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 • .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 • —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .36 • .40
Mandelate, USP, dms. works lb. 2.10 2.25
smaller lots, works lb. .41 • .48
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .27¼ • —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 • —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb. .13 • —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted gram. .045 • —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb 70 • —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.50 —
feed grade, 18½%P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 94.50 —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton. 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 • —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.40 • —
tribasic, NF precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.75 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 • —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .50 • —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .30½ • —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06 • —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½ • —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 • —
l.c.l. lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 5.42 • —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½ • —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms. kgs lb. 3.50 • —
nat. USP powd. cs. 100-lb lots. lb. .60 • .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .85 • .90
syn., tech., 1 bbls or more lb. .48 • —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 • —
smaller lots lb. .61 • —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 • —
smaller lots lb. .92 • —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam)
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .17 • —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 • —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. Metropolitan area ton. 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 • .09
solid, same basis lb. .035 .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½ .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .13 • —
less than 30 dms. lb. .16 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0545 —

it won't be long now!



Soon we will have an ample supply of butadiene for current and prospective uses and also offer isomers of n-butylene 1 and n-butylene 2 for new markets and new product developments.

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—to protect quality chemicals

- Adhesives
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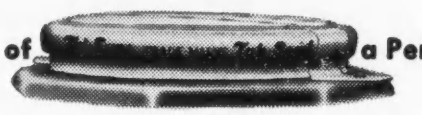
- Xylene

The Sign of  a Perfect Seal

Hundreds of products in daily use—from lamp shades to luggage—are made from chemicals and plastics that originated in the coke ovens of Koppers Company, Inc.

The Koppers products listed at the left perform many different functions in many different industries. *All* are products of the most exacting processing—and are safeguarded in drums and cans equipped with Tri-Sure* Closures.

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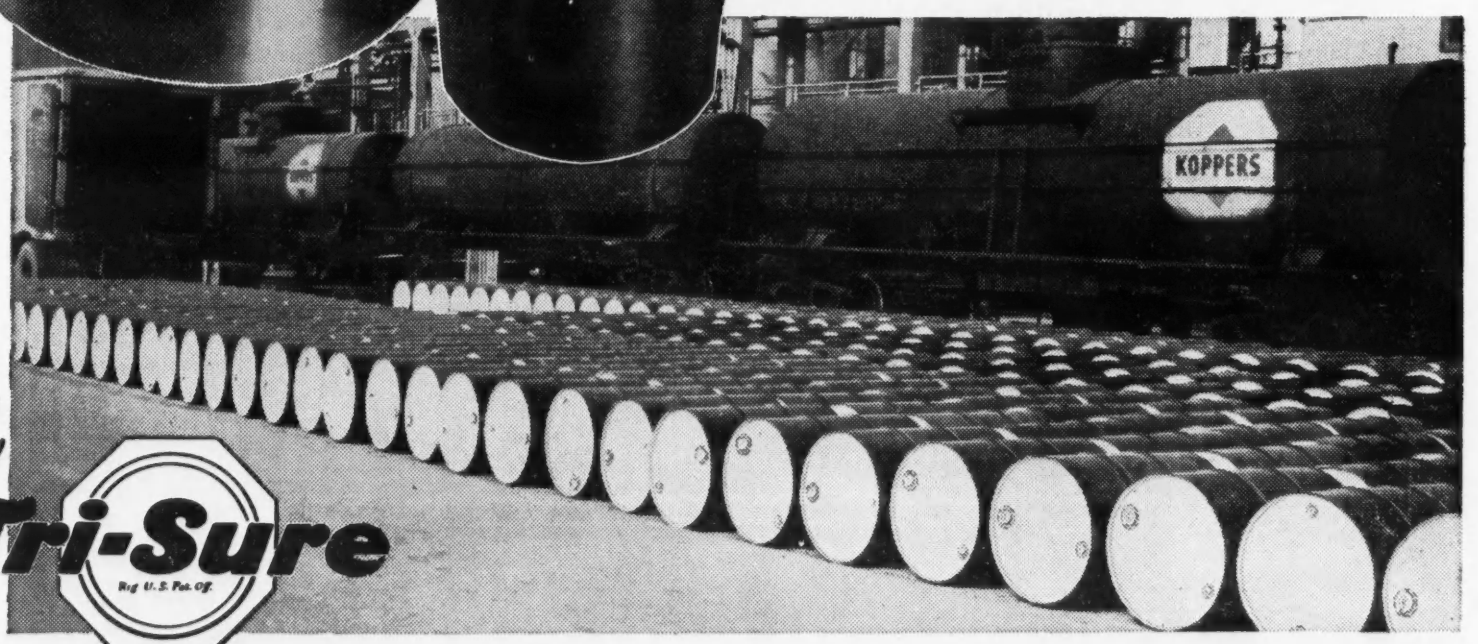

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*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 35 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.

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Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada
Tri-Sure S/A Indústria e Comércio, Sao Paulo, Brazil
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B. Van Leer N. V., Stadhouderskade 6, Amsterdam, Holland
Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W. 1, London, England

Carbon Tetrachloride—Coaltar

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	.14½
tech. consumers dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10 -	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms 100-lb lots, works	lb	4.00	4.25
smaller lots works	lb	4.10	4.75
Cardamom seed bleached "A"	lb	3.20	—
"B"	lb	3.10	—
decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb	3.00	—
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	3.00	—
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb	2.15	—
Ceylon, bgs	lb	2.15	—
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100 lb lots or more, dlvd	lb.	16.80	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.90	-17.30
Carotene tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram		295	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb dms., works million units		12	—
microcrystalline in oil 400,000 A units per gram dms. dlvd. million units		21	—
b Carotene, pure crystalline, 1,650,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram cns	gram	35	—
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram cns	gram	084	—
Carvol, bots	lb	4.50	6.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb	.33	—
Casein dom. acid precip., standard, bgs. 10,000 lb. lots or more, shipt point	lb.	.32	Nom.
premium bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	.38	Nom
imp. acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.23¼-	.24
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.24	.25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l. Newark, N J	lb	.22	—
ton lots same basis	lb	23	—
dm lots same basis	lb	25	—
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls.	lb.	.22	—
"B"	lb.	.21	—
"C"	lb.	.20	—
Corinje "A"	lb.	.20½-	—
"B"	lb.	.19½-	—
"C"	lb.	.18	—
Castor beans, bgs. f.o.b Brazil	ton.	175.00	-180.00
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace bgs., c.l., works	ton	35.00	40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb	5.25	-30.00
syn., cns	lb	9.00	—
Catechol CP, cryst., fib dms., works	lb	2.17½-	—
resub., dms. works	lb	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern bls	lb.	.75	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.41	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd. ctns., bgs., 100-lb lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35	.46
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.585	.595
half-second, bgs. dlvd E	lb	.545	.555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.44	—
77% CeO_2, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb	1.74	—
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works	lb.	1.00	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb	1.85	1.98
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.03	2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.85	- .95
Roman, cs.	lb.	2.30	- 2.75
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½-	.32½
smaller lots works	lb.	.27	.50
Bone (see Black, bone)			
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	75.00	-80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	108.00	—
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	95.00	-98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	82.00	-88.00
40-lb paper bgs., c.l. same basis	ton.	81.00	-85.00
Charcoal pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	57.00	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton	57.00	-67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	53.50	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	56.50	-71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	33.00	—
t.l., works, South	ton.	41.00	—
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.09½-	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.10½-	—
Chloral, tech. 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21	—
Hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
500-lb lots	lb	1.03	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb	1.05	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66	—
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.69	—
l.c.l. 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.70	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾-	—
Rubber 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l. Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾-	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.15	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		4.05	—
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		4.25	—
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs.		5.25	—
1 car, same basis 100 lbs.		7.25	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs or over, frt alld	lb.	.75	—
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.80	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63	—
p-Chloroaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb	1.05	—
t.t.l., works	lb	1.20	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.95	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
USP dms	lb.	.30	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81	—
powd. dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	96	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E	lb.	.80	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.37	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38	—
Chloropicrin, comi., bots	lb.	1.50	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95	—
100 lbs. same basis	lb.	.97	—
25 lbs. same basis	lb.	1.22	—
Choline bitartrate fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Chloride fib. dms., frt. adjusted.	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25	- 1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09½-	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼-	—
Fluoride bbls., works	lb.	.51	.52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)			
Trioxide NF, bots	lb.	.82	- .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).			
Cinchona bark, NF red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
yellow broken, bgs	lb.	.35	- .40
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.98	- —
"0000," bgs., afloat	lb.	1.08	- —
Citral, bots., cns	lb	4.90	- 5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms.	lb	2.85	3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb	4.30	- 4.60
Civet, artif, bots	lb.	13.75	-15.00
nat, bots	oz.	8.50	-15.00
Clay, ball dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50	—
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50	—
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl port	long-ton.	42.00	-45.00
lump bulk Atl. port	long-ton.	27.00	-30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.00	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50	—
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	-14.50
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	-36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me., gross	ton.	20.00	-35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net	ton	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse net	ton.	60.00	-65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.42½-	—
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.47	—
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½-	.41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	.43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½-	.41
l.c.l., dlvd E. 100% basis	lb.	.41½-	.43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).			
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	.57	—
CMC prices W of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar crude, resale for soins., dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.30½-	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.33½-	—
tanks, ex works	gal.	.154	- .165
refd., resale, industrial, dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.30½-	.35
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	.33½-	.39
tanks, works	gal.	.16½-	.20½

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HYDROCARBONS

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Lowest in density, boiling point, freezing point and toxicity of all the chlorinated hydrocarbons, Stauffer's Methylene Chloride is available at highest levels of purity for every technical and industrial use.

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Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.62 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .75¾- —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 61 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 2.60 - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. .48¼- —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.00 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.78 - —
Phosphate, powd. 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.73 - —
Resinate, fused 3% Co., dms. lb. 1.69 - —
Sulfate cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Tallate 6% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 17 80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13 75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls. lb. .25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .69 - .72
Codeine NF cns 100-oz lots oz 13 25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots oz 11 75 - —
Phosphate USP cns 100-oz lots oz 10 25 - —
Sulfate USP cns. 100-oz lots oz 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver).
Cohosh root, black bls lb 20 - .22
blue bls lb 20 - 22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs lb. .60 - —
Collodion USP dms lb. .32½- —
flexible dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp bls lb. .55 - —
Colombo root bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - —
Copper acetate bbls, c.l. works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .54 - —
Carbonate 55% bgs, c.l., works. lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
Chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45¼- .45¾
cryst., dihydrate dms., works. lb. .30¾- .31¼
dried, dms., works lb. .39 - .39½
cuprous, dms., works lb. .4540- .4890
Cyanide tech. bbls 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb lots or more lb. .78½- —
smaller lots lb. .80½- —
Gluconate dms lb. 3.15 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls. works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cn dms., works lb. .45 —
Oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .48½- .50½
red, 97% USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb lots lb. .64½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms. c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate, tip, dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works. lb. .2080- —
cryst., 99%, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 -16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs. c.l works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 31.00 -34.00
Undecylenate dms lb 2.00 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f ton. 165.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton. 57.00 -58.00
Cramp bark, NF bls lb 85 - .90
Coumarin, NF cryst dms lb 3.60 - —
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF bots, cbys. lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar crude tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln 80% tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood NF bots, cbys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms. c.l., incl lb. .0561 - —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N Y whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks same basis lb .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 - —
2-97% 2°C. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. 30.5° C. and over, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-29.9° C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28.9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

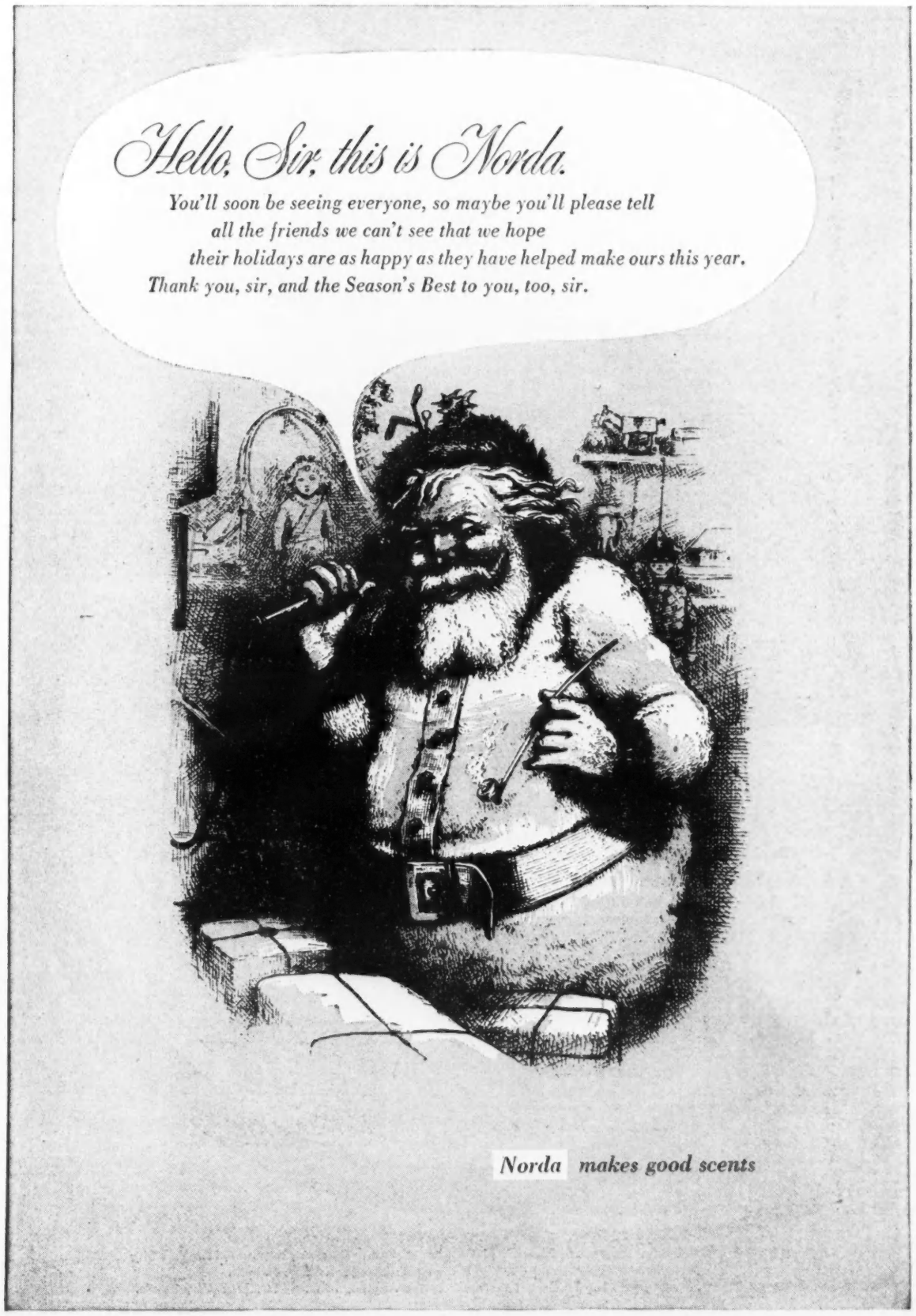
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l. works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .18½- —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra lb. 08½ —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton 55 00 - —
pulv. 21% N bgs works unit-ton 2 75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh dms c.l. works ton 120 00 - —
l.c.l. works ton. 140 00 - —
Cyclohexane 99% tech dms., c.l., works gal. 70 - —
l.c.l. works gal. 72 - —
tanks, works gal .55 - —
Cyclohexanol tech., dms., c.l., works, frt alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —

Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C. 360 lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb 45 - —
Cyclopropane CP 2-lb cyls., works cyl 48 00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl 12 00 - —
USP, hospitals cyls. 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100 gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D tech. dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb 37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms. c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l. works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .46 - —

DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb 23 - .27
smaller lots same basis lb 24 - 28
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb 24 - 28
smaller lots same basis lb 25 - 29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l. dlvd lb 41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 43 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb 45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate feed grade 13% P paper bgs., c.l. t.l., works ton 49 50 - —
17%P paper bgs. c.l., t.l works ton 58 00 - —
18% P. paper bgs. c.l., t.l works ton 64 10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, bbls lb. .21 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb 24 00 - 25 00
dl. bots lb 6 50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 9.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9 43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 9 12 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 9 27 - —
light, paper bgs. c.l 100 lbs 9.02 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs 9 17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8 86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Potato, imported bgs lb 10½ .11


Hello, Sir, this is Norda.
You'll soon be seeing everyone, so maybe you'll please tell
all the friends we can't see that we hope
their holidays are as happy as they have helped make ours this year.
Thank you, sir, and the Season's Best to you, too, sir.
Norda makes good scents

Dextrose—Dipropylene Glycol

Dextrose USP, dms ..... lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl flavor grade, bots .. lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., l.c., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29½ - —
o-Dianisidine fib. dms ..... lb 2.00 — —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .89¾ .90
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb .90¼ .91
tanks, same basis ..... lb .88 — —
p-Dibromobenzene bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .66 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .66½ - .67
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .64 - .64½
Tartrate dms works frt. alld. lb. .64 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .53 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms., t.l. c.l., dlvd lb 1.20 - —
t.t.l. dlvd ..... lb. 1.24 - —
tech., dms., c.l. ..... lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .95 - —
tanks ..... lb. .86 - —

Dicaprvl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd., lb. .31 - .32
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .32 - .33
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .63 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .62½ - .64
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works lb. .12 - .14½
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms. c.l. or t.l., works lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l. or t.t.l. works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .49½ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .58¼ .59
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .59¼ .60
Didecyl phthalate dms. c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31½ - —

Dieldrin dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .70½ - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb .67 - —
Oxalate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .43 - .45
tanks same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30 - .30½
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .31 - .31¼
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .27½ - .28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .55 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¾ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Boriborate, dms. l.c.l. ..... lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48¼ - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .30¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .31¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼ - —

Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .21½ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .41½ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots. kilo. 100 00 - 147 50
1 kilo lot ..... kilo. 110.00 - 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. 1.20 - —
Digitoxin, USP, bots ..... gram. 4.75 - 5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms ..... lb. .32¾ - .34
Stearate, dms., ton lots ..... lb. .26 - .28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works ..... lb. 62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .0750 - .0775
Sulfate, bulk ..... gram. .0750 - .0775
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
4,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb 2.55 - —
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.09 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. E ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works .. lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .64½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .48 - —
Dill seed, dewhiskered, bgs ..... lb. .09¼ - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .08 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns ..... lb. 4.35 - 5.10
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.225 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. 1.235 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 1.20 - —
70% dms. c.l. dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .68½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .69½ - —
tanks, dlvd. 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. ..... lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. 1.275 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. 1.285 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .16 - —
10-gal ret. dms. l.c.l. works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .53 - —
40% soln., dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald ..... lb. .59½ - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .53 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .30 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks works ..... lb. .32 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald ..... lb. .71 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms ... lb. .22 - —
89°C., dms ..... lb. .24 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .13¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E ..... lb. .13 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld. E ..... lb. .20 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls ..... lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms .... lb. .11 - —
refd., 63°C., dms ..... lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .28½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .60½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .61½ - .62½
tanks, works, dlvd ..... lb. .58 - .58½
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .2?¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .33 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .52 - —
ex-whse. ..... gal. .62 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
dlvd. N. Y ..... gal. .67 - —
tanks, works, South ..... gal. .45 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ... lb. .58 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .53¾ - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .35 - —
fused, tanks, works, frt equald. lb. .31 - —
tech., fused, tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. ..... lb. .53 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½ - —

Eastman plasticizers

dimethyl phthalate
diethyl phthalate
di-(methoxyethyl) phthalate
di-isobutyl phthalate
dibutyl phthalate
di-isobutyl adipate
triacetin
tributyrin
di-(2-ethylhexyl) adipate (DOA)
dioctyl phthalate (DOP)
di-isooctyl phthalate (DIOP)
dioctyl azelate (DOZ)
plasticizer 84
—an octyl butyl phthalate

For highest quality finished products, rely on Eastman plasticizers—made under the most exacting and rigid specifications in the industry. Samples and technical assistance furnished upon request. Also write for our booklet describing Eastman plasticizers and their uses.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company

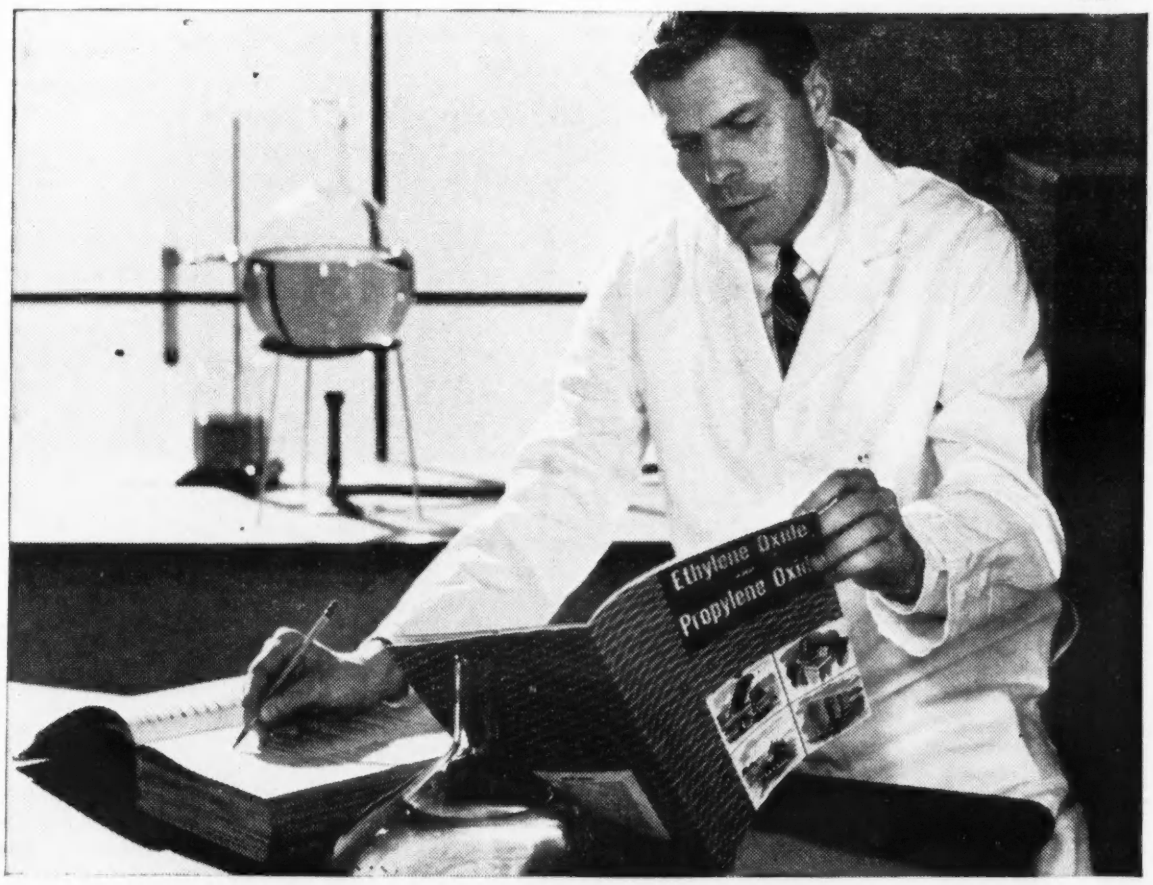
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York City; Framingham, Massachusetts; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; Houston; St. Louis.
West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt, alld	lb.	.62	-	—
smaller lots, frt, alld	lb.	.63	-	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, exdock	ton.	78.00		Nom.
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt, equald	lb.	.20	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	-	—
50-60% dms. c.l. works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	-	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.05	-	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Blue, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		-17.60
No. 2	lb.	15.65		-17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		-17.60
No. 2	lb.	19.60		-22.85
No. 3	lb.	21.50		-35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	5.90		7.85
No. 2	lb.	3.30		4.10
No. 3	lb.	19.60		-22.85
No. 4	lb.	5.55		7.50
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		-17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	9.15		-11.05
No. 5	lb.	3.30		4.10
No. 6	lb.	3.30		4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Black, D&C, No. 1	lb.	10.50		-10.95
Brown, D&C, No. 1	lb.	15.65		-16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5	lb.	15.65		-16.10
No. 6	lb.	15.65		-16.10
No. 7	lb.	14.35		-14.80
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—				
Orange, D&C, No. 3	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 4	lb.	19.60		-20.05
No. 5	lb.	5.25		5.70
No. 17	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 18	lb.	23.55		-24.00
No. 19	lb.	15.00		-15.45
No. 21	lb.	3.10		3.60
No. 22	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 23	lb.	24.20		-24.65
No. 33	lb.	17.09		-17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2	lb.	15.65		-16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 8	lb.	10.50		-10.95
No. 10	lb.	13.05		-13.50
No. 11	lb.	13.05		-13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—				
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		-16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	15.65		-16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.05		-13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50		-10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd, No				
20 Chrysoidine Y dustless	lb.	.89	-	—
27 Fast light, orange 2G	lb.	1.09	-	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.89	-	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.00	-	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.29	-	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.31	-	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.98	-	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.67	-	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.80	-	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	1.18	-	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.25	-	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	1.11	-	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	1.02	-	—
202 Chrome blue black R, conc.	lb.	.91	-	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.45	-	—
581 Black EB, 200%	lb.	1.13	-	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.94	-	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	1.10	-	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.92	-	—
234 Brown V	lb.	1.08	-	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	1.16	-	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	1.62	-	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.44	-	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.86	-	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc.	lb.	2.21	-	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb	1.80	-	—
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless	lb.	1.16	-	—
365 Brilliant yellow conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	2.20	-	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.79	-	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.30	-	—
419 Red FC	lb.	1.23	-	—
420 Brown M	lb.	1.19	-	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.43	-	—
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc	lb.	1.65	-	—
593 Green BY conc	lb.	.87	-	—
596 Yellow brown K, extra	lb.	1.07	-	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.11	-	—
639 Fast Yellow GG	lb.	1.97	-	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.95	-	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.24	-	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.31	-	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	3.07	-	—
667 Milling green 6B, conc	lb.	4.05	-	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.68	-	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	-	—
698 Violet 6BN powder	lb.	1.91	-	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb	2.07	-	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb	3.06	-	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.76	-	—
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS	lb	2.67	-	—
860 Induline base ZM	lb.	1.07	-	—
860 Induline base Z2R	lb.	1.07	-	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	-	—
841 Safranine GF extra, conc.	lb.	3.48	-	—
865 Nigrosine J	lb.	4.76	-	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.88	-	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	-	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.85	-	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	3.20	-	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.99	-	—
1085 Alizarine blue black B	lb.	2.56	-	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	2.19	-	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.93	-	—
1101 Jade green N supra double paste	lb.	1.10	-	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	3.26	-	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.48	-	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.21	-	—
1151 Brown R single paste	lb.	1.94	-	—
1171 Indigo synthetic 20% paste.	lb.	.31	-	—
1217 Orange RD, double powder	lb	3.94	-	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb	2.54	-	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb	1.83	-	—
p-24 Gray L	lb	1.76	-	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb	3.07	-	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ conc	lb	2.10	-	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb	1.44	-	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.24	-	—

Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb. drums., dlvd.				
24 Oil orange Z-7078	lb.	1.06	-	—
73 Oil scarlet BL	lb.	1.44	-	—
1073 Oil violet ZIRS	lb.	6.81	-	—
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z	lb.	6.13	-	—
1080 Oil violet special Z	lb.	6.81	-	—
Oil black ZBC	lb.	4.46	-	—
Oil black ZBD	lb.	3.03	-	—
Oil black ZBH	lb.	4.61	-	—
Oil black ZMM	lb.	6.52	-	—
Oil blue ZN	lb.	8.02	-	—
Oil blue ZV	lb.	4.95	-	—
Oil orange ZMG	lb.	1.32	-	—
Oil red Z-1700	lb.	1.49	-	—
Oil yellow ZG, conc	lb.	6.35	-	—
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.				
p-517 Spirit yellow ZR	lb.	4.62	-	—
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc	lb.	5.87	-	—
Spirit black ZRB	lb	2.95	-	—
Spirit brown ZG	lb.	5.30	-	—
Spirit red ZB, conc	lb.	6.41	-	—

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb	1.10	-	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).				
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.03	-	1.05
tanners, bbls	lb.	.06	-	.06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	-	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	-	—
select, bundles	lb.	75		—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	48.25		-49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	3.75		—
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98		1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92		—
Ephedrine hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz-lots	oz.	.75	-	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.72	-	—
oz. lots	oz.	.72	-	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz	73	-	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.36	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.33	-	—
Epinephrine syn. USP bots, 100-gram lots	gram	.60	-	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)				
Ergot, NF dms., tin-lined	lb	2.00		—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	72.50		-84.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	87.75	-	—
Ether (see specific product)				
Ethyl acetate nat. ferment. 85-88% dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, frt, alld	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98% dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.14¾	-	—
l.c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.15¾	-	—
tanks, frt, alld	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99% dms., c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., frt, alld	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, frt, alld	lb.	.12½	-	—
syn., 85-88% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	-	—
95-98% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14¾	-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.15¾	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12¼	-	—
99% dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12½	-	—
Ethyl acetotate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	58½	-	—
	lb.	58½	-	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	59½	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	56	-	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.36	-	—
t.l.l. dlvd	lb.	37	-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	34	-	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine)				
Amyl keytone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	-	—
Amyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb	.20	-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.21	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	17½	-	—
Benzoate, bots	lb	74		.90
Bromide, tech., 98% dms., c.l., frt alld E	lb	42		44
l.c.l., frt alld, E	lb	44		46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.36	-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	36¾	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	-	—
Butyrate, works	lb	.85		.90
Carbamate (see Urethane)				
Cellulose vis 7 cps, bgs, 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb	70		—
smaller lots, works	lb	72		80
vis 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps bgs., 2,000-lb lots or more, works	lb	.65		70
smaller lots, works	lb	.67		.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works		.20		.22
dms., works	lb	18		.20
tanks, works	lb	10		—
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.35		3.45



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Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb .27 • —
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb 1.01 • —
½-lb cns lb 1.11 • —
¼-lb cns lb 1.21 • —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .13½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .10 • —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb 3.90 • 4.40
Iodide, chys., works lb 3.30 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt equald lb .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP bots. oz 11.85 • —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether)
Oenanthate, dms lb 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms, l.c.l., works lb No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate)
40% available SiO_2, dms, c.l., dlvd lb .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .50½- —
tanks, dlvd lb 47 —
Ethylethanolamines mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .44½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb .41½- —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms, works, lb 1.02 • —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls lb .83 • —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms, c.l., frt. alld, lb .57 • —
l.c.l., frt, alld lb .58 • —
tanks, frt, alld lb .55 • —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb .17 • —
l.t.l., same basis lb .18 • —
tanks, same basis lb .15 • —
Ethylene dichloride, dms, c.l., dlvd, lb .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb .09 • —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .16 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .22 • —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .23 • —
tanks, dlvd, E lb .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .22 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb .18½- —
acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd., E lb .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .20½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb .17 • —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .21 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .22 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .18½- —
acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd., E lb .29 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .27 • —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb .33 • .35

Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 • —
l.c.l., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .47 • —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 • —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 • 6.25
Eucalyp'ol, USP, cns., dms lb. 1.25 • 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots lb. 2.25 • 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .15 • .17

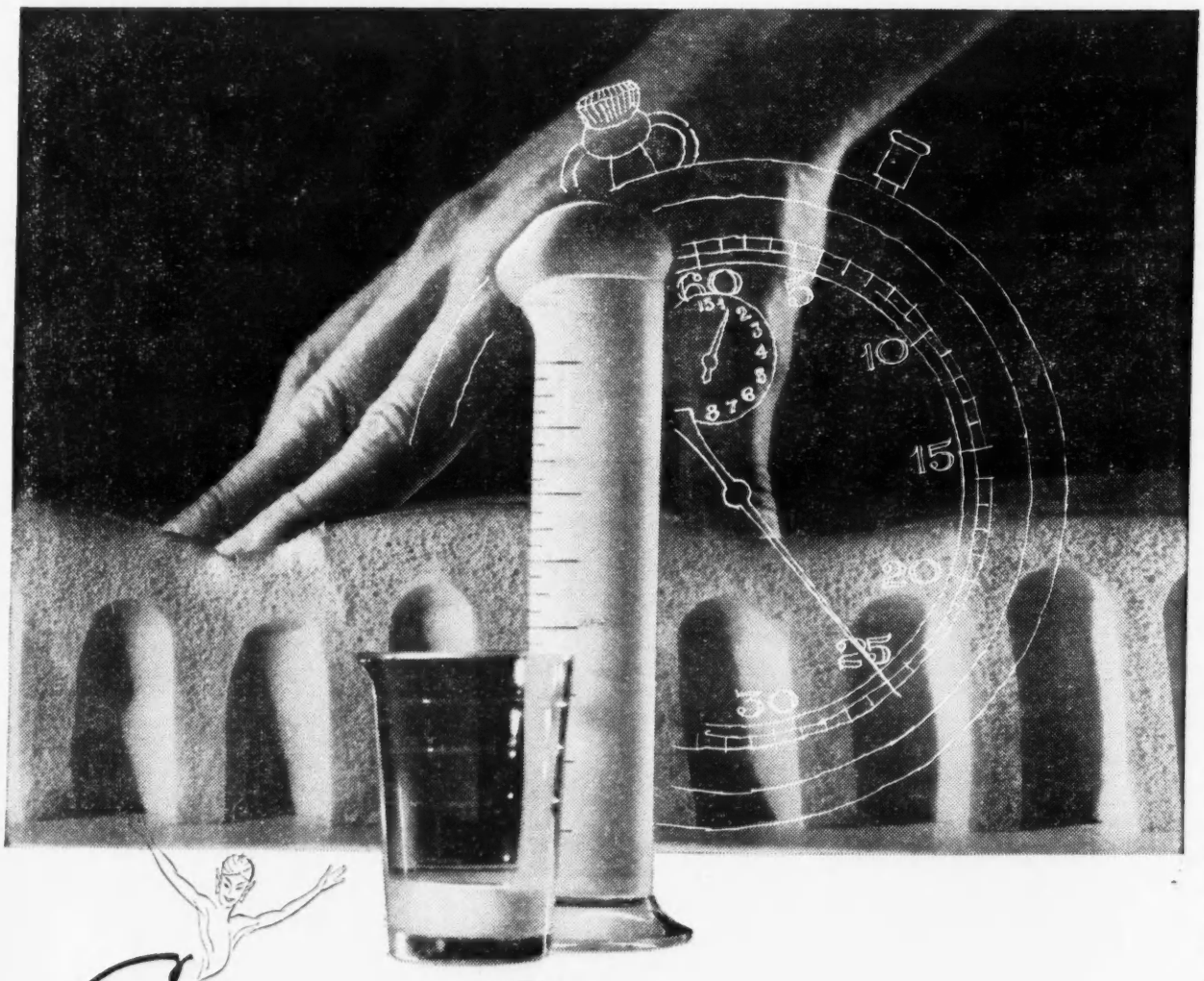
F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 16.50 • —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .13½- —
Czech, medium, bgs lb. .09 • —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs lb. .09 • —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs lb. .09½- .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l. works lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 • —
djns. lb. .17 • —
Cacaodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 • —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.25 • 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 • 7.25
42° Be. photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07¼- .09

Ferric citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 • —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.45 • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms lb. .35 • .37
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .84 • .86
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 • .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton 34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 • —
Ferric-ammonium, citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .65 • .68
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .66 • .69
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 • —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works, ton 34.50 • —
l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 • —
USP cryst., bbls., dms lb 09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 • —
Oregon, bbls gal. 4.50 • —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton 140.00 • —
scrap, same basis ton 136.00 • —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd lb. .042 —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms, c.l., dlvd lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .045 —
Methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .042 —
Fringetree bark, bls lb 60 .61
Fullers' earth, bgs, c.l. fll. mines, ton 19.00 • —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla mines ton 17.50 • —
calcined, bgs, c.l., same basis ton 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs, c.l., same basis ton 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs, c.l., shipt. point ton 4.50 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb .13 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 • —
dlvd, W lb. .13 • —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½ —
No. 2, bbls, l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls, l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 • —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 • —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 • —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 • —
225 Bloom test, bbls, c.l lb. .73 • —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 • —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 • —
Gentian root, bls lb. .23 • —
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 • —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 • —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb 3.95 • —
standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 • —
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 3.95 • —
Ginger oleoresin, NF from African root, bots lb 4.00 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb 6.00 10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 • —
Cochin, bgs lb. .26½- —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs lb. .76 • —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 • —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 • —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 • —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 • —
12 green 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 • —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 • —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 • —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 • —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
95-121 bgs. c.l. dlvd lb .16 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 • —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 • —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 • —
331-362 bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .34 • —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 • —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 • —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher
l-Glutamine, bots gram .65 • —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88% to refineries, tanks lb. .16½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 • —
refd., CP, USP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅞- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 —
high gravity, dms, c.l., dlvd lb 29¼ —
l.c.l., dvid lb. .29¾ —
tanks, dlvd lb .27¾ —
yellow, refd., high gravity lb. .28½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 29 —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 29½ —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 —



Genie in the Bottles..POLYURETHANE FOAMS

Celanese serves this fast growing industry with basic chemicals and plasticizers

What is your wish . . . acoustical insulation, clothing interliners or aircraft seat cushions? These and many more are sound applications for the new polyurethane foams. Starting as liquids, these chemical compounds expand up to 20 times their volume, and cure in minutes into rigid or resilient forms as required.

A hundred-and-one industries already are prime markets for the producers of polyurethane foams. And the number is growing daily as manufacturers discover their many advantages—particularly the advantage of flame resistance which is imparted to the foams by the addition of a plasticizer such as Celanese Celluflex CEF.

In continuous commercial volume Celanese also produces trimethylolpropane . . . a high purity polyol with proven cross-linking properties . . . as well as propylene glycol and 1, 3 butylene glycol. These results of applied research are solving many problems in making the new polyurethane materials ever more useful and economical. Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-L, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Celanese® Celluflex®

Basic reasons..... .....for improved products

Acids, Alcohols, Aldehydes, Anhydrides, Esters, Functional Fluids, Gasoline Additives, Glycols, Ketones, Oxides, Polyols, Plasticizers, Salts, Solvents, Vinyl Monomers

Celanese CHEMICALS

Agricultural, automotive, aviation, building, electrical, paper, pharmaceutical, plastics, surface coatings, textile.

Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09½
crystalline, 88-90% powd. bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95% bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08¾- .08¾
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner molybdated PMA, kgs., works lb 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs works lb 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rockland, St. Louis lb. .40 - .42
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - .42
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - .43
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - .46
reduced color, 25%, bbls, same basis lb. .19 - .20

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C. Tenn. Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

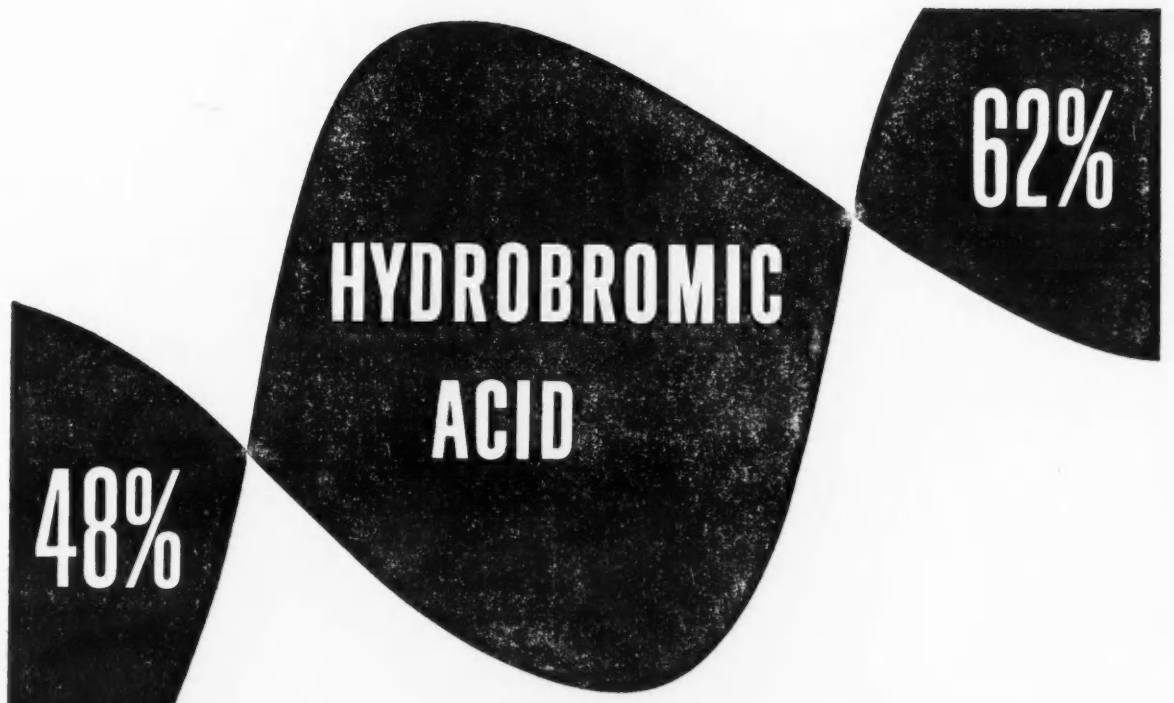
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls. fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.20
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 4.60 —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb .38 .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst, dms, tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 2.40
Carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .19 - .21
powd., USP, bbls lb. .25 - .27
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb lots or more works, frt alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .57 —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .22½- .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¼- .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .36½- .40
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs lb. .26¾- .29
DK, bgs lb No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .18½- .21
WS, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .21½- .24
nubs, bgs lb. .31¾- .34
seeds, bgs lb. .20 .22
sorts, bgs lb. .19¾- .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .26 —
nubs, bgs lb. .37¾- .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11¾- .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12¾- .14
nubs, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Siam, cs. lb. .36½- .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼- .46
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¾- .33
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16¾- .18
seeds, bgs lb 20 .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .14½- .16
Wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs. lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs. lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .45 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls lb. .34 - .37
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .31 - .34
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .48 - .50
Myrrh, cs lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .20 Nom.
tears, cs lb. .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
No. 2, cs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
No. 3, cs lb. 3.25 - 3.40
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.38
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd N Y C ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C ton 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 - 62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 .40
Heptane, indust, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 8.95 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms. lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 —
1,000-19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis lb. .239 —
smaller lots same basis lb. .242 —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .46½- —
Hexane indust, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb .33 -
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
α-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 28.75 - 29.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 28.75 - 29.50
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydrazine free base, ret. dms., works lb No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb 1.35 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb 1.60 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms gm. 4.75 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., up to 500 gms gm. 4.75 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib ctns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd, E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd W lb. .39 —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Peroxide, USP bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 —
tanks, dlvd lb 1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, bbls., dms. lb. 1.03 - 1.06
tech., dms, c.l., dlvd lb. 82½ —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l lb .27 —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. 75 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic)
Indole, CP, bots lb 16.50 - 21.00
Inositol bots, dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
resub., USP dms., jars lb 2.30 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb 5.90 —
Iodoform NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb 5.25 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb 5.40 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb 7.50 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb 28 .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous). Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .46 .70
Formate, dms lb .80 —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb 75 1.00
solvent grade, dms, c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —



WIDELY USED FOR BROMINATION and as an intermediate, Hydrobromic Acid has made a place for itself in the manufacture of dyes, drugs, perfumes, sedatives, photographic emulsions and in many other fields. Michigan Chemical Corporation assures a prompt and continuous supply of HBr of guaranteed purity at a reasonable price.

HYDROBROMIC ACID

ASSAY:	48% TECHNICAL	62% TECHNICAL
Molecular Weight:	80.924	80.924
Specific Gravity at 20/4°C:	1.488	1.74
Pounds per gallon at 20°C:	12.4	14.5
HCl, not more than:	0.10%	0.15%
Vapor pressure at 30°C:		85 mm
at 50°C:		380 mm

Michigan Chemical Corporation, for more than twenty years a quality producer of chemicals, offers a series of pure bromine derivatives, among them Ethyl Bromide, Monobromobenzene, Cyclopentyl Bromide and Hydrobromic Acid, specially made for use in pharmaceutical manufacturing. Write for further information or catalog.

C-56-12
*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
534 Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York

Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.60 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd. bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo. 23.00 - 25.50
smaller lots kilo. 24.00 - 26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
t.c.l. works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb fib dms, c.l., t.l., works, lb. .75 —
t.c.l. works lb. .80 .90
Isoquinoline dms., works lb. .65 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. NP - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. NP - —
Juniper berries, bgs lb .18 .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China), NF, powd, fib dms lb .10 - .12
colloidal fib dms lb .15½ - 17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible fib dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .15 - .15½
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .15¾ - .16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾ - .17
Edible lactose in bgs, ½-1c. lower
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP fib dms., 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs 1c lower

Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .27 - .29
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25 - .27
hydrous, dms., works lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .1400- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .25 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l. works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select, bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls lb. .26½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .36½- —
Arsenate, acid, powder, dealers, 3-lb bgs or larger, c.l., frt alld on 96 lbs or more lb. .27½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l lb. .41½- —
t.c.l lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt alld lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N Y lb. .15 - —
St Louis lb. .1560- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse Jersey City, N J., 4½c per lb higher
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —

Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd, bbls lb. .38¾- .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l., same basis, lb .192 —
t.c.l., same basis lb .202 —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls, c.l., same basis, lb. .1935- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .2035- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .46 —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate)
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate)
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt alld lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt alld lb. .17½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs, c.l. shipt point, frt alld lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .17
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb 9.00 —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N Y destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton. 20.46 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton. 21.96 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 25.96 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb 3.65 - 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb 5.30 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 3.30 5.10
96-98% dms lb 4.05 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb 4.80 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.68
99% tech, formulators, dms., frt alld lb 2.65 - 2.25
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb .25 - —
without leaves, bls lb .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton. 61.50 - —
extracted 36% bulk, same basis ton. 51.00 -51.50
Litharge, coml., powd, bbls., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms, works, frt equald lb. 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l. dlvd lb. 1.30 —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld, works lb. .82 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb .85 1.11½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works frt. alld. lb 1.00 - 1.05
t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05½
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.13½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., 500-lots, works lb. 10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81½
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l. works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate, dms, works lb. 1.25 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08¾- —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .35 —
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.20 2.00
dl-Lysine monohydrochloride, fib. dms. lb. 12.00 - —
l-Lysine, fib, dms lb. 12.00 -13.00

M

Mace, Siauw, siftings, bls lb. 3.25 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls, shipment lb. 3.25 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., cns., works lb. .25¼- .26
syn, rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .29¼- .30
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, bgs lb. .35 - .36
heavy, fib, dms lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton. 40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13

Facts You Should Know about Foote Lithium Compounds

properties

In most every respect, there's nothing conventional about the compounds of lithium. Although they should be similar to the other alkali compounds they frequently behave more like the alkaline earths. Thus, many lithium chemicals provide a combination of properties unmatched by any other compounds. Lithium stearate, for example, has a high melting point like sodium stearate, yet is insoluble like calcium stearate. This unique combination of properties is the key to a truly multipurpose grease that has gained universal acceptance and use.

usefulness

The unusual properties of lithium and its compounds are fulfilling notably diverse requirements in many industrial products and processes. Among these are lubricating grease, ceramics, porcelain enamels, air conditioning, glass, electric storage batteries, metallurgy, and pharmaceuticals, etc.

potentialities

However, the surface has only been scratched. Both the organic and inorganic aspects of lithium compounds offer challenging potentialities for imaginative research and development. Truly, lithium is characterized by its uniquely valuable inconsistencies.

supply

Recognized as the world's leading producer of lithium compounds, Foote Mineral is processing its own vast domestic deposits of lithium ore—sufficient to satisfy all anticipated industrial needs. You can take full advantage of lithium compounds with the assurance of an abundant supply.

Now is the time to take a fresh look at Foote lithium compounds.

Foote's lithium "Idea Book." Newly compiled technical data—the "spark" from which new multi-million dollar ideas will be born.

FOOTE MINERAL COMPANY

4007 Eighteen W. Chelten Building, Philadelphia 44, Pa.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES: Berwyn, Pa. PLANTS: Exton, Pa.; Kings Mountain, N.C.; Knoxville, Tenn.; Sunbright, Va.

Magnesium carbonate, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12½ - —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
t.c.l. frt equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride, anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
t.c.l., works ton 65.00 - 80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 • —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ • —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. or carlots lb. .59 • —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 • —
Peroxide, 15% dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Sulfate, tech. bgs., c.l. works t.c.l. same basis lb. .14 • .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.00 • —
100 lbs. 2.15 • —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 • —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 • —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 • —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher

Malathion dms., c.l., works lb. .90 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .27 • .28½
t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28 • .29½
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .26 • .27½
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies 1½c. higher
Mandrake root bls lb. .53 • .60
Manganese acetate bbls, dlvd lb. .35 • —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 • —
Borate, tech., fib, dms lb. .25 • —
Carbonate bbls., works lb. .22 • —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ • —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton 102.00 • —
paper bgs., works ton 98.50 • —
dms., works ton 106.50 • —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher

Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate bbls, dlvd lb. .36 • —
Hypophosphite NF, dms lb 3.52 • —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms lb. .32½ • —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb. .37½ • —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn. dms. lb. .24 • —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb .28 • —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd, S. E. ton 88.55 • —
t.c.l., dlvd, S. E. ton 93.55 • —
Tallate, 6% dms lb 24 • —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 66.00 • —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol, com'l, fib, dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 • —
dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 • —
single dm. works lb .65 • —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .39 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Menadione USP bots gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb. 6.40 - 6.50
syn. USP, racemic, cns lb. 4.95 • —
Methyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib, dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .52 • —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.98 • —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 • —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib, dms. lb. 6.84 • —
Iodide, red, NF, fib, dms lb 7.72 • —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib, dms lb 5.97 - 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib, dms lb. 6.14 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask, net-flask 255.00 - 257.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
Meta aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld. gal. .75 • —
syn., Zone 1, dms, c.l. dlvd. or truckload, min. frt. alld. gal. .46 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .53 • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd, Metropolitan area gal. .33 • —
4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal .30 • —
4,000 gal. min. works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½ • —
Zone 2, dms, c.l. or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .49 • —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .56 • —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000-gal. lots, min. dlvd, Metropolitan areas gal. .36 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 • —

Synthetic methanol zones are: —Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib, dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 • —
feed grade, 98% fib, dms., same basis lb 2.65 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms, cs, frt. alld. lb. .61 • .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .20½ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
Methyl abietate, hygrogenated, non-ret., dms., c.l., dlvd, Zone 1 lb. .21 • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ • —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½ • —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63½ • —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .69½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .48½ • —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 • —
t.t.l., dlvd lb. .40 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .37 • —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .16 • —
t.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .13½ • —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 • —
Anthranilate, cns lb. 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 • .75
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 • .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 ops.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
Methyl cellulose, standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .60 • —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 • .83
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .22 • —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾ • —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 • —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 • .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 • —
Chloroform (see 1,1,1-tri-chloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ • —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .34 • —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 • —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb 10 —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib, dms lb 1.90 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms, c.l., dlvd, lb. .16½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ • —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 • —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va lb. .31 • —
smaller lots, same basis lb 31½ —
tanks, same basis lb 29 —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.00 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib, dms., 5-lb. dms. lb. 6.54 • —
Salicylate, USP, cns, 500-lb. lots lb 59 —
Testosterone USP, 100 gram bots gram 68 —
2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., t.c.l. works lb. 1.25 • —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 • —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.90 • —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .45 • —
tanks, works lb. .43 • —
Methylene blue, fib, dms, 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 • —
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ • —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 —
tanks, same basis lb. 11¾ • —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 —

give you high quality,
and a price advantage, too!

In both nitrocellulose and vinyl lacquers, solvent systems based on ketones have many inherent advantages.

Ketones produce lacquers with superior characteristics, *at no increase in cost of production*, in almost any formulation. They will yield solutions of higher solids content, or permit greater diluent content with either aromatics or aliphatics.

Important, too—ketone-based solvent systems assure complete flexibility in formulating. *You* add the latent solvents *you* prefer. And when you buy by the pound and sell by the gallon—the lower specific gravity of ketones favors *you*.

The Shell Chemical "quality group" of active solvents includes MEK, MIBK, and Ethyl Amyl Ketone, as well as latent solvents MIBC, IPA and Ethyl Alcohol. Your Shell Chemical representative will gladly help you evaluate ketones for your own lacquer formulations.

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CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
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IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

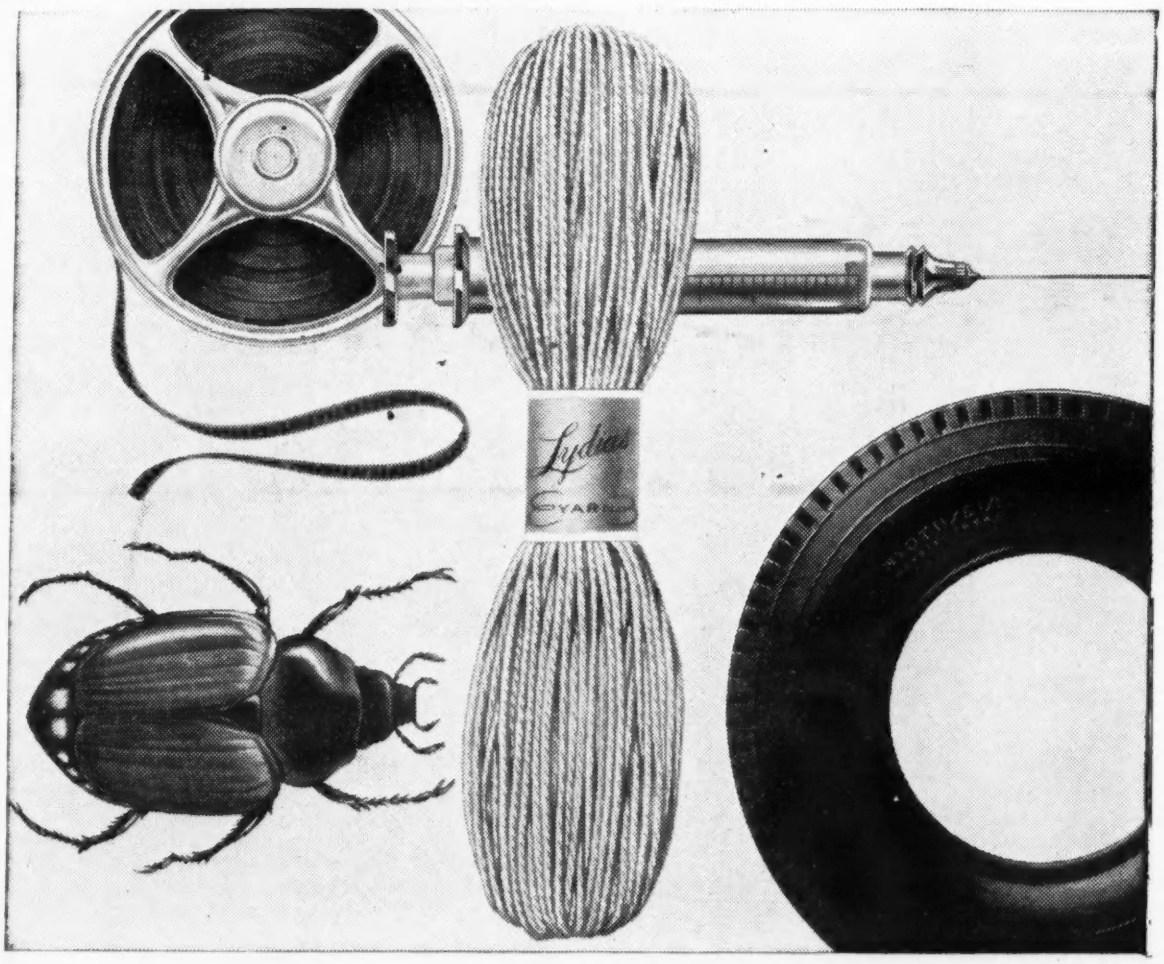
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb .04 —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. .06½ —
t.c.l., ex-whse lb. .07¼ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ · —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb .09 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 · —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb .08¾ —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¾ · —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼ · —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld. E lb .09 —
Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies 1c higher
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .27½ · .28
New York gal. .29 · —
Molybdenum (metal) powd., 89 or 200 mesh ctns works kilo 7.84 · —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 · —
Molybdenum trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 · —
tech. dms., works basis Mo content lb. 1.39 · —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½ · —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .56½ · —
tanks, same basis lb .53 —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10 · —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .11 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½ · —
Monoethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ · —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½ · —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 · —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine)
Monoethylamine 70% contained amine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .37½ · —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½ · —
tanks, dlvd E lb .35 · —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline)
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½ · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ · —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 · —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ · —
tanks same basis lb. .30 · —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40 · —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .40½ · —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis. lb. .31 —
Monomethylamine, 40% soln., dms., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .37 · —
t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .37½ · —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 · —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol)
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 9.95
Sulfate USP cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼ · —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼ · —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾ · —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 4.45 · 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 · 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 · 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 · 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 · —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 5.45 · —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 1.40 · —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 · —
5-lb lots, cns lb. 1.50 · —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10½ · —
Du ch, bgs. lb. .10½ · —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 · —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½ · —
Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 · .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S)
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼ · —
78° bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½ · .08
t.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾ · .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 · —
Imp., 78° bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.
refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½ · —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾ · —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13½ · —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ · —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½ · —
a-Naphthol, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.00 · —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 · —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 · —
Benzoate, fib dms., works lb 3.00 · —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 · —
Salicylate dms lb 5.00 · —
Sulfate cns lb. 35.00 · —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld lb .50 · —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 · —
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 · 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity, gram. .45 · —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 · —
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 · 2.65
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls, dlvd lb. .27 .90½
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. .73¾ · .81¾
Chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .38½ · .46½
Formate, bbls. ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 · .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .74 · —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .37 · .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 · —
green, bbls lb. .76 · —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ · —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼ · .38¼
Nicotinamide USP dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms frt adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 · —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 · —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 · .12½
Nikethamide, cbys lb. 7.50 · —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst. dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.15 · —
paste, dms., frt alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 · —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 · —
t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 · —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 · —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 · —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 · —
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 · .37
18-25 cps bbls c.l., same basis lb. .36 · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 · .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 · —
t.c.l., same bassi lb. .40 · .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .42 · .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs. bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .41 · .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 · —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 · —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 · —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms lb. .26 · .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 · —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 · —
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾ · —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .22½ · —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald, unit. 1.14 · —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 · 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .24 · —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾ · —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½ · —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
a-Nitronaphthalene bbls. frt. alld. lb. .41 · —
Nitropropane-1 and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ · —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼ · —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 · —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.
o-Nitrophenol, dms. works, frt. equald lb. .94 · —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 · —
t.c.l., lb. .53 · —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 · —
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .11 · —
tanks, frt alld lb. .09 · —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.50 · —
Nitrous ether cone. cots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 · 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½ · —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ · —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ · —
Nutgalls, Aleppo bgs lb. .36 .38
Chinese, bgs lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 · —
West Indian, bgs lb. 2.80 · —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 · .12
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .15 · .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 · —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾ · —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾ · —
1-Octanol, tech dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 · —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 · —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½ · —



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Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1½c higher

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots...lb. 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 1.25 - —
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. .....lb. 1.25 - —
Angelica root, bots.....lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots lb.36.00 95.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms .....lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms.....lb. .48 - .65
Avocado, cns .....lb. 3.25 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 2.13 - 3.00
55-60%, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.75 -11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns .....lb. 1.50 - 1.90
rectified, NF, cns .....lb. 1.75 — —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.....lb. 3.70 - —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 3.30
redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 3.40
Calamus bots.....lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.....lb. .30 - .45
white, dms .....lb. .29 - —
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.50 - 8.75
rectified, cns .....lb.10.00 -13.00
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson.
Cardamom, NF, bots .....lb.36.00 -40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).
Castor, dom. blown, dms., c.l. ..lb. .2300- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2900- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.lb. .2960- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .3060- —
tanks .....lb. .2760- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .2810- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2910- —
tanks .....lb. .2610- —
hydrogenated, bgs., ton lots..lb. .3325- —
l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .3525- —
No. 1, dms, c.l. .....lb. .2450- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2550- —
tanks .....lb. .2250- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .2275- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2460- —
tanks .....lb. .2100- —
USP, dms., c.l. .....lb. .2600- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2700- —
tanks .....lb. .2400- —
refined, deod., dms., imp. No. 1, Brazilian, tanks.....lb. .2200- —
c.l. .....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works..lb. .15¼- .15½
75%, dms., works.....lb. .20 - .20½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms. lb. 3.65 - —
Cedarwood, cns., dms.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Celery seed, bots. .....lb. 8.00 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb.190.00 -195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark bots .....lb.36.00 -70.00
leaf, crude, dms .....lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP cns., dms. (Cassia) ...lb.10.25 -10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. .86 - —
Java, cns .....lb. 1.95 - —
Java-type, cns .....lb. 1.50 - —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.90
leaf, crude, dms .....lb 1.20 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y...lb. .13 - —
Pac. coast .....lb. .11⅜- .11¾
refd. Cochin type, dms, tax incl., lb. .19 - .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms. lb. .22 - .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.45 - 1.55
Copaiba, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Coriander, USP bots .....lb.11.75 - —
Corn, crude, tanks, works....lb. .14½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06 - —
refd., salad, dms.....lb. .2009- .2025
tanks .....lb. .1809- —
Costus, bots. .....oz. 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East. lb. .14⅛- —
Valley .....lb. .14⅛- —
Texas, Lubbock .....lb. .14⅛- —
Waco .....lb. .14¼- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
refd., salad, dms.....lb. .19¾- .20
tanks .....lb. .17¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Cubeb, cns .....lb. 4.10 - 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns.....lb. 4.75 5.00
Cypress, bots .....lb. 5.30 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms....lb. 3.25 4.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns .....lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms, lb. .62 - —
80-90%, dms .....lb 72 - —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns.....lb. 2.85 - —
Fir, Canada, cns .....lb. 4.75 - —
Fish, refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1450- .1500
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1680- .1730
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1300- .1350
tanks .....lb. .1150- —
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram dms. 1,000,000 units. .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .14 - —
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .15½- —
500,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 4.75 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns .....lb.13.50 -14.50
Bourbon, cns .....lb.14.00 - —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.19.50 -23.00
Grapefruit, dms .....lb. 1.65 - —
Grease No 1, dms., c.l.....lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16¼- .18½
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l. lb. .17¼- —
prime, burning, dms, c.l .....lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .19¾- .21¼
Guaiacwood, cns. .....lb. 1.60 - —
Hemlock, cns .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots, lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots .....lb 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar)
Wood, tech., cns .....lb .38 - .55
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms., cns .....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns .....lb. 2.35 - 2.95

Oil, Lavender, flower, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns.....lb. 9.25 -10.00
40-42% ester, cns.....lb.10.00 -14.00
spike, Spanish, cns .....lb. 2.05 - 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms..lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Messina, cns. .....lb. 5.75 - —
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.30.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.75 - —
West Indian, cns .....lb. 4.75 - —
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 6.00 8.00
terpeneless, bots. .....lb.30.00 -85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns .....lb. 4.65 - 5.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1800- .1830
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis...lb. .1370- —
New York.....lb. .1500- —
tankwagon, New York.....lb. .1530- .1540
Boiled linseed oil .006c per lb higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb.11.00 - —
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf lb. .09¾- .10
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, nat., dms. .....lb. .17½ Nom.
syn., bots .....lb. 1.60 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms lb. .30 - .33
20° cold test, dms.....lb. .29 - .32
30° cold test, dms.....lb. .28 - .31
Neroli, NF, French bots .....lb.573.00 —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb.12.50 -16.00
West Indian, cns., dms....lb.12.50 -16.00
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Oiticica, liq., dms. .....lb. .17 - .17½
tanks .....lb. .15½- —
Oleo, extra, dms. .....lb. .20 Nom.
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.50 7.65
extra fine, bots .....lb. 8.00 9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty-paid. gal. 3.40 - 3.50

Oil, orange, expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms .....lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms.....lb. .60 - 1.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .50 - .60
Messina, cns .....lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms.lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots lb.65.00 120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns .....lb 2.00 —
Palm, clarif., dms.....lb. .1550 .1650
tanks .....lb .1290- —
Palmarosa, cns .....lb. 8.25 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F tanks, East Coast rely gal 14 —
Patchouli, dms .....lb. 6.00 - —
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .19½- —
refd., dms .....lb. .25 - .25½
tanks .....lb. .23 - —
Pennyroyal, USP imported cns lb 2.75 3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms .....lb. 4.75 6.50
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 5.25 - 6.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel)
Petitgrain South American, cns. dms. 3.00 - —
Pimento, berry, NF, dms .....lb 4.50 5.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 2.05 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .12¼- —
ex whse .....lb. .14¼- —
steam-dist., ex whse, N.Y.C lb. .176 - —
dlvd. .....lb. .179 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).

Oil, rapeseed, tankcars .....lb. .18½- —
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l lb 18 Nom.
tanks, dlvd, E .....lb .15 - .15¼
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots oz.43.00 57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb 60 1.00
tech., cns, dms .....lb 50 70
Rue, bots .....lb 2.00 2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y.....lb. .1785- .1835
tanks, same basis .....lb .1585 —
Sage, clary, bots .....lb 18.75 19.00
Dalmatian, cns .....lb. 4.30 - —
Spanish, cns .....lb 1.20 1.45
Sandalwood, NF, cns .....lb.14.00 - —
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ .08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms .....lb 48 .60
nat., dom. USP, dms .....lb 1.45 2.10
imp. Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
Savin, cns .....lb 2.75 —
Savory, cns. .....lb 4.25 —
Sesame, USP, dms .....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal 35 —
l.c.l. works gal 44 —
tanks, works gal 23 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns .....lb.27.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .14⅛- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y. lb. .06¾- —
refd., alkali, dms.....lb. .1857- .1887
tanks .....lb. .1657- —
clarified, dms. .....lb. .1807- .1837
tanks .....lb. .1607- —
salad, dms.....lb. .18⅞- .19⅛
tanks .....lb. .16¾- —

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Inquiries from countries other than the U.S. and Canada should be directed to the Products Dept., Sunkist Growers.

Oil, Spearmint—Petroleum

Oil, spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	4.40	—
Sperm bleached winter 45° dms	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tanks	lb.	.1500-	—
nat winter 45° dms	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tanks	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern cns.	lb	4.25	9.50
Southern, cns	lb	2.30	2.75
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
dist., dms. c.l., works	lb	.07½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.07¾-	—
tanks, works	lb	.06¼-	—
refd., dms. c.l., works	lb	.06½-	.06¾
	lb	.05½-	.03¾
l.c.l. works	lb	.06¾-	07¾
tanks, works	lb	05¼	05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l	lb.	.14½	.16
Tangerine Floridian dms	lb	2.00	8.80
Tansy dms	lb.	7.50	8.40
Tar acid (see T's)			
Pine comi dms., c.l., works	lb	.0581-	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.0634-	—
whse	lb	.0745-	—
tanks works	lb	046	—
rectified, NF dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal	1.05	—
ex whse, N Y C	gal.	1.15	—
refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works,	gal	.92	—
ex-whse, N.Y.C.	gal.	1.02	—
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			

Oil, thyme, NF, red., cns., dms	lb.	1.45	1.75
white, cns	lb.	1.70	2.00
tech. white cns	lb.	40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.25¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.25¾-	.26
tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.23¾-	—
domestic mills	lb.	.23¼	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF cns, dms.	lb	28	45
Veviter, Bourbon, cns	lb.	11.75	11.90
Haitian, cns.	lb.	9.25	10.00
Java cns	lb	18.50	20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.20	—
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms c.l. f.o.b. N Y	gal.	.55	—
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	—
80-90 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.69½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.71	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	—
200-210 vs., non-ret dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.75	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	—
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	.78½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½-	—

Oil, wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns.	lb.	6.35	10.30
Southern cns	lb.	3.20	19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.50	6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	14.00	16.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar bots	lb	No	stocks
Oleostearine, dms	lb.	.14	.15
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.45
gran., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd. USP cns	oz	21.65	21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.80	—
deep shade, bbls	lb.	2.00	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls	lb.	1.78	—
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N of Tennessee and N.C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.33½-	.35
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dinitroaniline toner CP	lb.	1.45	—
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2235-	—
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.46	.46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs.	lb.	1.15	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	.18

Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls.	lb	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl)			
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine)			
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).			
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)			
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).			
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).			
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).			
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).			
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl)			
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol)			
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).			
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).			
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine)			
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).			
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)			
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).			
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine)			
Osage orange cryst. No 1, bbls.	l.c.l.	.40	—
extract liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,		18	—
Ouabain USP bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots	lb	3.50	4.00
Ceylon	lb	3.00	3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride USP, cns., 25-oz to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz	5.05	5.20
Sulfate cns.	oz	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs	lb	26	—
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.60	—
Yugoslavian, bgs	lb.	.35	—
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)			
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)			
Parachloro-ortnonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline)			
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline)			
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)			
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol)			
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)			
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).			
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).			
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.			
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13¼-	.14¼
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17½-	—
USP, X, tib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.183	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.193	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11¼-	—
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).			
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)			
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).			
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).			
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).			
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).			
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)			
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).			
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).			
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms. frt. alld	lb.	.50	.53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	1.3395-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.51	—
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).			
Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	.47
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.25	—
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	55.00	Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.35	—
imported, Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk	1,000,000 units.	.0525-	.0550
Procaine, bulk	1,000,000 units.	.0525-	.0550
Sodium, bulk	1,000,000 units.	.0625-	.0650
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	.30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).			
Pentane, indust., tanks., Tex. refy.	gal.	.13	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot bgs.	lb.	.28½-	—
red, Gondar, spot bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Japanese, hontaka bgs	lb.	.34	—
birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	No prices.	
Pepper, red, Mombasa, bgs., shipt.	lb.	.56	.57
Nigerian, bgs	lb.	.42	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.23	—
white, bgs	lb.	.35	.36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.70	.75
imp., bls	lb.	.85	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.35	—
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¼-	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼-	—
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅛-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08⅜-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅝-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06⅛-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¼-	—
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles.	gal.	.169	.204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	.13375

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This is one of our oldest products, recommended for all carnation compositions. Its distinctive strength gives it unusual retentive power.

Convallol

Its lily-of-the-valley odor gives compositions an extraordinarily natural and long-lasting perfume.

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601 W. 26th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg. tanks, Calif., ex tax San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N.J., N.Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .195 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy. Watson, Cal gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .2- - —
Houston, Tex gal. .2- - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2 25- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33¼- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
VM&P, 225-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y. gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12.75- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .239 - —
Cleveland gal. .2- - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F b.r. 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-366°F. b.r. 31°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b.r., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y. N. J gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875 - —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania western gal. .19 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .239 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l. works lb. .17½ .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms. c.l. works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms. t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.83 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¾ .18
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼ .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l same basis lb. .19¾- .20¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls. dms. 2,000-lb lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs. same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb. 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb. 4.00 4.65
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib drms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms. dlvd E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms. frt. alld. lb. .93 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —

Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .76 - —
dl-Phenylalanine, dms. works lb. 27.00 -37.50
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots lb 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride coml. kgs. works. lb 5.17 - —
purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dllvd, E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol dms. l.c.l. works. lb. .42 .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots. works lb. 17.75 - —
tech. fib drums. works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Rock, Curacao Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton. 46.00 - —
Florida land pebble, run-of-mine, washed dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 66-66% b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 4.99
70-68% b.p.l., c.l., same ba.is long-ton. 5.34 5.39
72-70% b.p.l., c.l., same oasl long-ton 5.99 - —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l. same basis long-ton 6.99 - —
78-76% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —

The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph. red dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works., frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l. works frt equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks works frt equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½ - —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97% 98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide 1,000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, ret dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422

b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms. c.l. works lb 32½- —
l.c.l works lb 33 - —
g-Picoline 98% dms works lb 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride USP bots oz 4.75 5.25
Nitrate USP bots vials oz 4.65 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb 72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .26 - —
Pink root, bls lb 2.50 - —
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works. lb. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 8.50
Piperidine dist dms frt equald lb 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl Sulfoxide dms dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05
Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
carbon and industrial, works. ton. 40.00 - —
core, works ton. 36.50 - —
fiber, works ton. 44.00 - —
roofing, 145-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-381, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cottonseed raw, dms. works lb .03 .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¾- —
Linseed dms lb. .06 .06¾
Marine, dms lb. .04¼ .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum)
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 .05½
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00

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for all three important advantages:

- **IMMEDIATE AVAILABILITY**—Penola's multi-location storage facilities assure ready supply for your processing needs.
- **FAST DELIVERY**—your solvents reach you quickly by truck or tank car.
- **QUALITY**—you can rely on the tested purity of Penola Solvents for high efficiency and economical processing.

And Penola's *balanced solvency, controlled evaporation,* and *uniformity* are extra reasons for choosing Penola Solvents. For expert technical assistance and any technical data you require regarding your processing operations, be sure to call the Penola Office nearest you.

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Penola

Plaster of Paris—Pyrogallol

Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 105.00 -107.00
Pleurisy root bls ..... lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms .. lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots. dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000-lb lots, works lb .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb lots works, lb. .43 • —
smaller lots works lb .46 - .48
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb lots, works, lb .43 • —
smaller lots works lb .46 - .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs .... lb. .24 • —
Dutch, bgs ..... lb. .28 • —
Iranian bgs ..... lb. .14½ - .15
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .27½ - —
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .24 • —
Potash caustic reg. flake, 88-92% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10 20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —

Potash, caustic, solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF dms lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 • —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works .. lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18½ - .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't .. lb. .40½ - —
dms., c.l ..... lb. .40 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. .41 • .43
imp., kgs ..... lb. .32 • .35
Bromate dms. 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 • —
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .52 • .62
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .37 • .38
Carbonate, NF gram. bbls., dms. lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 • .22
tech., calcined, bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 10 05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works. lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½ - .12½
powd., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 • .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms .. lb. .36 • —

Potassium chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust. 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works .. ton. 29.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 33.50 • —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 27.00 • —
bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 31.50 • —
USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms ..... lb. .15 • .17
powd., dms ..... lb. .24 • .26
Chromate, tech., bgs. ..... lb. .50 • .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .43 • —
powd., dms ..... lb. .40½ - .41½
Cyanide dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 • —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb. .455 • —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .465 • —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .50 • —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .65 • —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots .. lb. .23 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. .23½ - —
Fluoborate, fib dms. c.l., works lb. .30 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .31 • —
Fluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .37 • .38
Gluconate, dms. ..... lb. 1 60 • —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms ... lb. 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .28½ - .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms ..... lb 1.90 - 1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. .... lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms ..... lb. .25 • —

Potassium muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price, unit-ton. .36 • —
July forward unit-ton. .38 • —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l., works, base price .. ton. 26.25 • —
July forward .... ton. 27.45 • —
Nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots .. 100 lbs. 16.50 • —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 17.50 -18.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots .. 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 10.50 -11.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots .. 100 lbs. 10.25 • —
smaller lots ..... 100 lbs. 11.50 -12.00
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .30 • .31
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 191.50 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton. 198.00 • —
smaller lots, ex whse .. ton. 302.50 • —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works. lb. .26 - .29
USP, dms., works ..... lb. .29¼ - .31
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
dms., 5-ton lots, works .. lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works ..... lb. .20 • —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½ - .18¼
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.80 • —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs. 6.35 - 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs. 5.45 • —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 • —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 • —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works .. 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
Silicofluoride, bgs., works ..... lb. .09½ - .10
tanks, works .... 100 lbs. 6.10 • —
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E ... lb. .740 - .806
Sulfate agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton. .64 • —
July forward unit-ton. .67 • —
NF VII, cryst., dms ..... lb. .31 • .33
gran., dms ..... lb. .18½ - —
powder, dms ..... lb. .16 • .17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 • .94
tech., works ..... lb. .77 • .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works .... lb. .14 • —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .14½ - —
1-ton lot or less, works lb. .14¾ - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .46 • —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price ton. 13.45 • —
July forward ton. 14.90 • —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½ - —
5,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .43 • —
smaller lots ..... lb. .43½ - .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms. works lb. .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms, c.l., works lb. .50 • —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .52½ - .55
Pregnenolone, bots. ..... gram. .45 • —
Acetate, bots ..... gram. .40 • —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms. 1,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 2.83 • —
100-500-lb lots ..... lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 • —
Acetate, bots. ..... gram .70 • —
Propane, indust. tanks, group 3 gal. .05 • —
N. Y. Harbor ..... gal. .093 • —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¼ - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo. 55.00 • —
smaller lots ..... kilo. 55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms, c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .07 • —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .16 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½ - —
Methyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 • —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .... .17½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .15½ - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs ..... lb. .28 • .30
blonde, bgs ..... lb. .18 • —
husks, bgs. ..... lb. .40 • —
Pumice dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅝ - .04¼
smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞ - .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½ - —
fine, bgs. ton lots ..... lb .04 • —
sun dried, coarse, bgs .... ton. 58.00 • —
Pumpkin seed, bgs ..... lb. .25 • .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .45 • —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, obls., works lb. .65 • —
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), 100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms., works lb. 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 • —
refd., 2°, non-ret dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .37½ - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF, 100 lb. dms ..... lb. 3.50 • —

In the cosmetic industry, as in many others, Atlas emulsifiers are the favorite choice of manufacturers. First, because Atlas makes such a wide variety of emulsifiers. Second, because these emulsifiers are so effective in making stable, non-separating products. And third, because they're so easy to match to formulas, by means of the Atlas HLB System.

People who make emulsion products from insecticide sprays to floor polishes to textile lubricants find literally hundreds of ways to profit by Atlas emulsifiers and application experience.

You'll find it pays to bring your emulsifier and humectant problems to Atlas. A major supplier of surfactants and sorbitol, Atlas offers a diversified line of organic chemicals, and a store of knowledge on how to use them for improving the products you make.

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Cosmetic
Pharmaceutical
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Chemical specialties
Textile
Edible Oils
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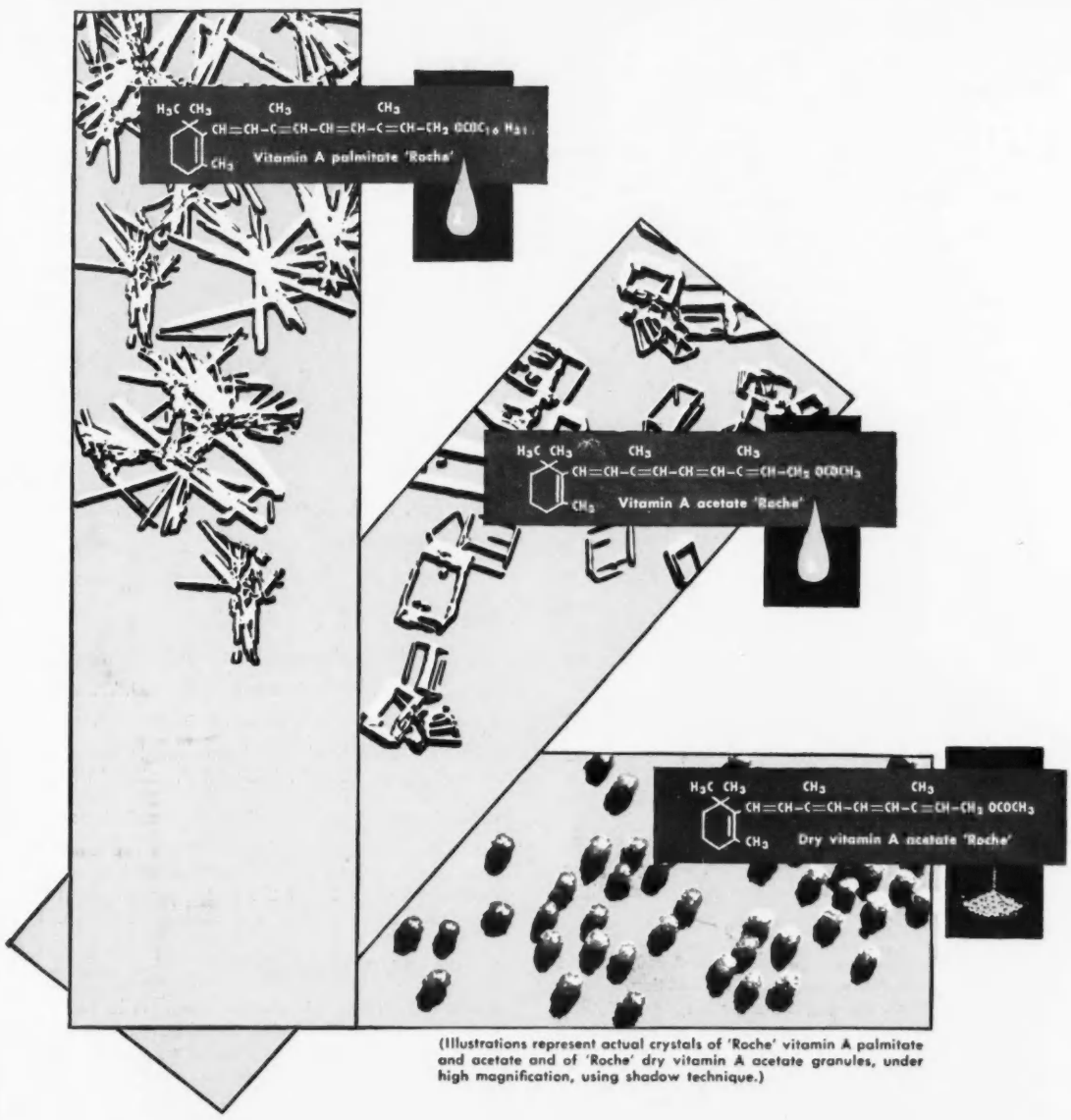
In Canada: Atlas Powder Company, Canada, Ltd. Brantford, Ontario, Canada



(Illustrations represent actual crystals of 'Roche' vitamin A palmitate and acetate and of 'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate granules, under high magnification, using shadow technique.)

VITAMIN A COMES RIGHT FROM ROCHE

Roche has proved time and again that it is a source of vitamin A far superior to the livers of fish. Look at these advantages of 'Roche' vitamin A—stability • uniformity • no "fishy" taste or after-taste • high purity • constant availability • economy.

Roche produces all the popular types of vitamin A — the liquid types, the dry types, and the special types — to meet the most exacting requirements of purity for margarine and food manufacture, and the most rigid U.S.P. standards for pharmaceutical manufacturing — by the tons, by the famous Roche synthesis.

Roche assures the utmost excellence, the utmost experienced care, and the quality you require. Packaging designed with your needs in mind brings you vitamin A right, from Roche.

ORDER *right* . . . ORDER *from Roche*

VITAMIN DIVISION

HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC.

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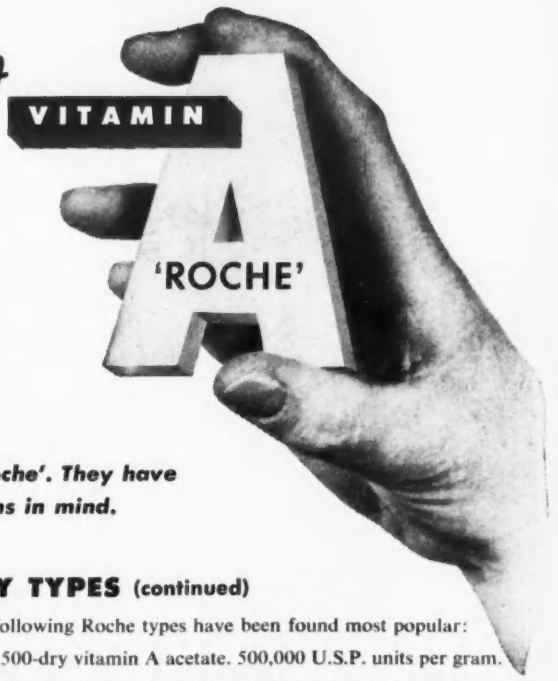
Roche has all types of Vitamin A
-for pharmaceuticals
food products
cosmetic preparations



Take your choice of the following types of vitamin A 'Roche'. They have been made especially with your particular problems in mind.

LIQUID TYPES

Type P1MO vitamin A palmitate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible vegetable oil. This type is a highly refined product containing well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis. *Experience has shown that this type meets the great majority of requirements.*

Type P1MO/ BHA vitamin A palmitate—Same as type P1MO above plus antioxidant protection.

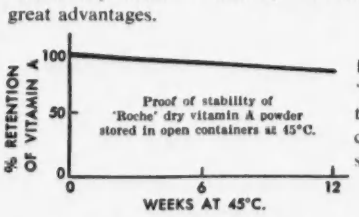
Type A1MO vitamin A acetate—1,000,000 U.S.P. units per gram, standardized by addition of edible oil. Contains well-proven stabilizing factors of the Roche synthesis.

Type P1.3 vitamin A palmitate—Ranging between 1,350,000 and 1,650,000 U.S.P. units per gram. Contains no oil addition. Ideally suited for oil-free preparations. Stability is similar to type P1MO.

Packaging—All liquid types of 'Roche' vitamin A are packed under inert gas in seamless containers. Nominal quantities are shipped in widemouth aluminum bottles. For large orders, a specially-designed aluminum transport can holding 50 kilos is recommended. A dispensing attachment is available.

DRY TYPES

'Roche' dry vitamin A acetate, and vitamin A and D_2, powders have great advantages.



First, dry vitamin A acetate 'Roche' has high stability in tablets, hard and soft gelatin capsules, and powdered food supplements.

Second, having an irregular surface the Roche product does not separate from other dry ingredients during mixing or vibration.

Third, Roche powders do not stick to machine dies and punches. Capping and spring do not occur during compression.

Fourth, extrusion loss is low. This advantage comes from the product's excellent resistance to the high pressures found in tablet making.

Powdered food supplements use 'Roche' dry vitamin A and D_2 for ease of manufacture.

DRY TYPES (continued)

The following Roche types have been found most popular:

Type 500-dry vitamin A acetate. 500,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 325-dry vitamin A acetate. 325,000 U.S.P. units per gram.

Type 500 A-50D-dry vitamin A acetate and vitamin D_2. 500,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin A and 50,000 U.S.P. units of vitamin D_2 per gram.

Mesh Sizes: Each type available in two mesh sizes: No. 40 and No. 60.

Packaging—All types of 'Roche' dry vitamin A are packed in polyetheylene bags, with protective sealer, in drums and in 1 and 2 kilo tamperpruf metal containers. Small quantities in amber s.c. bottles.

SPECIAL BLENDS

Roche has various potencies of vitamin A in vegetable oil, alone or with beta carotene 'Roche' or vitamin D_2, according to your formula. These are widely used for fortifying margarine and other food products. With a Roche blend of vitamin A and carotene, processors have the advantage of *fortifying* and *coloring* their products in just one plant operation.

Custom-made blends of 'Roche' vitamin A and other oil-soluble ingredients such as vitamin E 'Roche' are also available.

These are packaged in batch size, sanitary tin cans or in bulk packings to suit your manufacturing operation.

Beta CAROTENE 'Roche'

Use 'Roche' beta Carotene to supply *safe, convenient* coloring combined with *nutritional* value for margarine, shortening, butter, cheese, yellow baked goods, edible oils, and other foods.

Beta carotene is the natural coloring matter of butter and other dairy products. It is a constituent of cereal grains, alfalfa, carrots, and other vegetable foods. 'Roche' beta Carotene imparts a *true* natural yellow color to your foods without any trace of green. 'Roche' beta Carotene adds nutritional value; theoretically, one gram equals 1.666,667 millions U.S.P. units of vitamin A activity. Extensive tests show that "Roche' beta Carotene has excellent color stability.

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Roche Ad No. 2699

Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed mottled dms., works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense opaque, dms., works lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .16 - —
USP bots lb 9.50 —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq. 35% tannin bbls. works lb. .08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq. No 1, bbls. l.c.l lb .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal)
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate USP cns. 100-oz lots. oz. .37½- —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

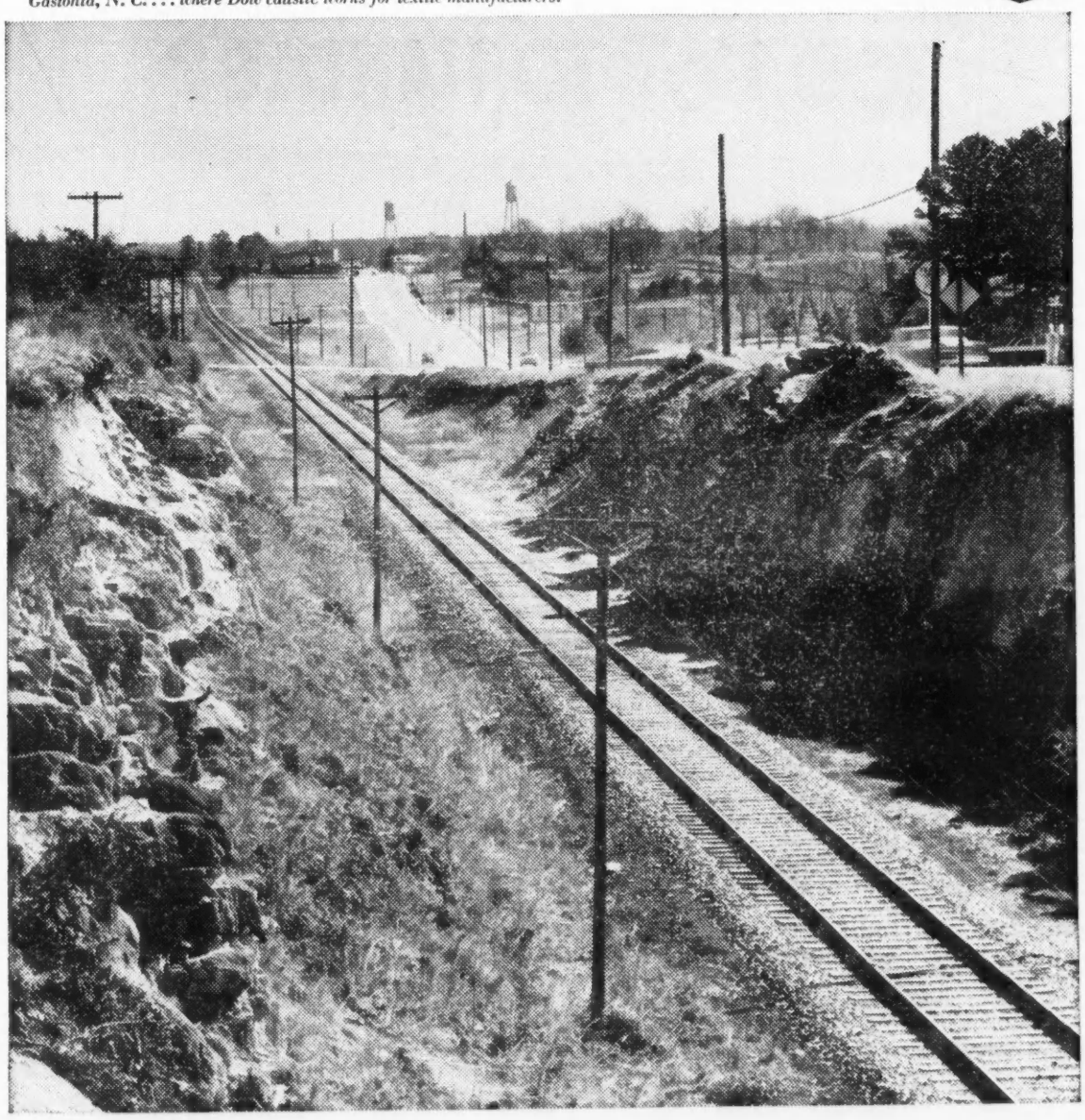
R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld, 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb. 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade bbls. same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red bbls. same basis. lb 1.81 - —
Selenide, lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls. same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs. l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675- —
Lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner pure bbls works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works. lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 5.60
tungstated, PTMA works, kegs. lb 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs. works lb 1.62 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
lb. .0475- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675- —
Watchung-type bbls lb 1.95 —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 3.75 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .78½- —
USP, dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb. 32.00 -36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls lb. .38 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium bitartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing)
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03¾- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo. 17.00 - —
5 kilo lots kilo. 17.50 - —
1 kilo kilo. 18.50 - —
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 .32
Saccharin USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1600-lb. lots lb. 1.60 —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 1.95
Calcium, fib dms. 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 —
Saffron, Spanish, USP tins lb. 45 00 —
Safrol, dms lb. .90 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs lb 11 —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. 44 —
Italian lb 26 Nom
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb .07 .07¼
refd., bgs lb .08½- .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.25 - —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb 1.15 —
Powdered salol 25c higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03½- —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.27½- —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28 00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 .66
powd., fib dms lb .75 .76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .95 - —
powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 13.50 -16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls. 5,000-lb. lots lb .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 -15.50
Senega root, bls lb. 2.75 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb 13 15
No. 3, bls lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. 15 —
pods, bls. lb 14 —
Serpentaria root, bls lb 5.50 —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .22½- —
nat., bgs. lb. .17 —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs lb .16½- —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs lb. .21½- —
Indian, natural, bgs. lb N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .54 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .64 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .65 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots lb. .66 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb lots 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .45 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .44 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c per lb more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain)
Silica, amorph., dry-grd 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25 00 —
l.c.l. works, exwhse ton 45 00 55 00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 20.00 —
l.c.l., works ton 25 00 30 00
140 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 15 00 —
l.c.l., works ton 20 00 —
Silicon tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb 18 —
l.c.l. works lb 22 .30½
tanks, works lb. 17 —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs. Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Cyanide fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .87⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .87½- —
100-oz. lots oz. .87¾- —

Gastonia, N. C. . . . where Dow caustic works for textile manufacturers.

DOW



wherever you're producing

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Dow is the one producer, you know, supplying caustic soda to industry everywhere. Wherever you produce, you're *sure* of getting rapid, dependable service from Dow.

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you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Silver Nitrate—Sodium Pyrophosphate

Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz lots..oz. .62⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .63½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .64⅛- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .64⅝- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate mild USP bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.15 • —
strong NF bots. dms. 1,000 oz lots oz. 1.10 • —
Soapbark, whole, bls.....lb .38 .40
crushed bls. bbls.....lb .45 —
powd. bbls.....lb .45 —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 • 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.10

Soda, caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.30 • —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate anhyd. ogs. c.l., works lb. .13 • —
dms., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
NF 60% gran dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½- —
Alginate, NF white powd., dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .93 • —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 • —
smaller lots .....lb. 2.45 • 2.55
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 2.70 —
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .29½- —
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13¾- .14½
Arsenite 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 • .14½
soln. dms works gal. .59 .67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.12.00 • —
10-kilo lots .....kilo.12.35 • —
5-kilo lots .....kilo.12.75 • —
1-kilo lots.....kilo.13.00 • —
bots., 500-gram lots .....kilo.13.50 • —

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., lots or more..lb. .39 • —
USP. bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .40 • —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.95 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.85 • —
powd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l, works.....lb. .13½- .14¾
Bifluoride bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1990- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
l.c.l. frt. equald .. 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.40 • —
soln. 35° bbls. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.05 • —
Borate (see Borax)
Bromide, USP, bbls., works ..lb. .38 • —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Chlorate cryst. dms., c.l. works. lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- .10½
Chloride, tech (see Salt)
USP, dms., 300 lbs. or more lb. .08 • —
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 • —
20-ton lots or more, works lb. .66 • —
smaller lots, works ... lb. .70 .73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 —
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15¼- .16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .1015- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1065- .1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .26½- .27½
USP, XIV gran., dms.....lb. .29½- .30½
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb. lots .....lb. .178 • —
over 1,000-lb. lots lb. .188 • —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots lb. .198 • —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l. works .. lb. .18 —
l.c.l. works lb. .18¾- —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1430- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms.....lb 5.50 • —
Gluconate, refd., dms. .....lb. .80 • .83
tech, dms .....lb. .35 • —
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l .. lb. 1.20 • —
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)
Hydrosulfite dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24½- —
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
technical (see Soda Caustic)
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 .98
Hyposulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.65 • —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 8.05 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 • —
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works .100 lbs. 5.15 • —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.55 • —
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.15 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.55 • —
Iodide, USP, bots., dms .....lb. 2.55 • —
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½- —
60% cbys. dms. works lb. .20½- —
tech., 50% cbys., dms. works lb. .16½- —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19½- .20¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .18 • —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse ton.137.50 • —
smaller lots, ex whse.ton.142.50 • —
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works. ton.204.00 • —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton.242.50 • —
smaller lots, exwhse....ton.247.50 • —
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works.....lb. .19½- —
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .19 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld .... lb. .62 • —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.70 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.15 • 6.10
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.20 • —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.65 • 6.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.85 • 6.75
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.95 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.35 • 7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 • .96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld .lb. .73 • .74
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls .....lb. .70 • —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.47.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 • —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac., whse ....ton.49.50 • —
bulk, c.l. same basis..ton.46.00 • —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis ...100 lbs.10.50 • —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.70 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works..100 lbs.10.85 • —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
l.c.l. same basis .....lb. .27½- .34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .27½- .34
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .21 • —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .20 • —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .20½- .21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 • .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.65 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.05 • 8.65
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.45 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.85 • 8.45
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.10 • 9.70
tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.00 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.05 • 9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.40 • —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.80 • 5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lb.10.85 • —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs.11.60 • 11.85

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ANHYDROUS SODIUM METASILICATE

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Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

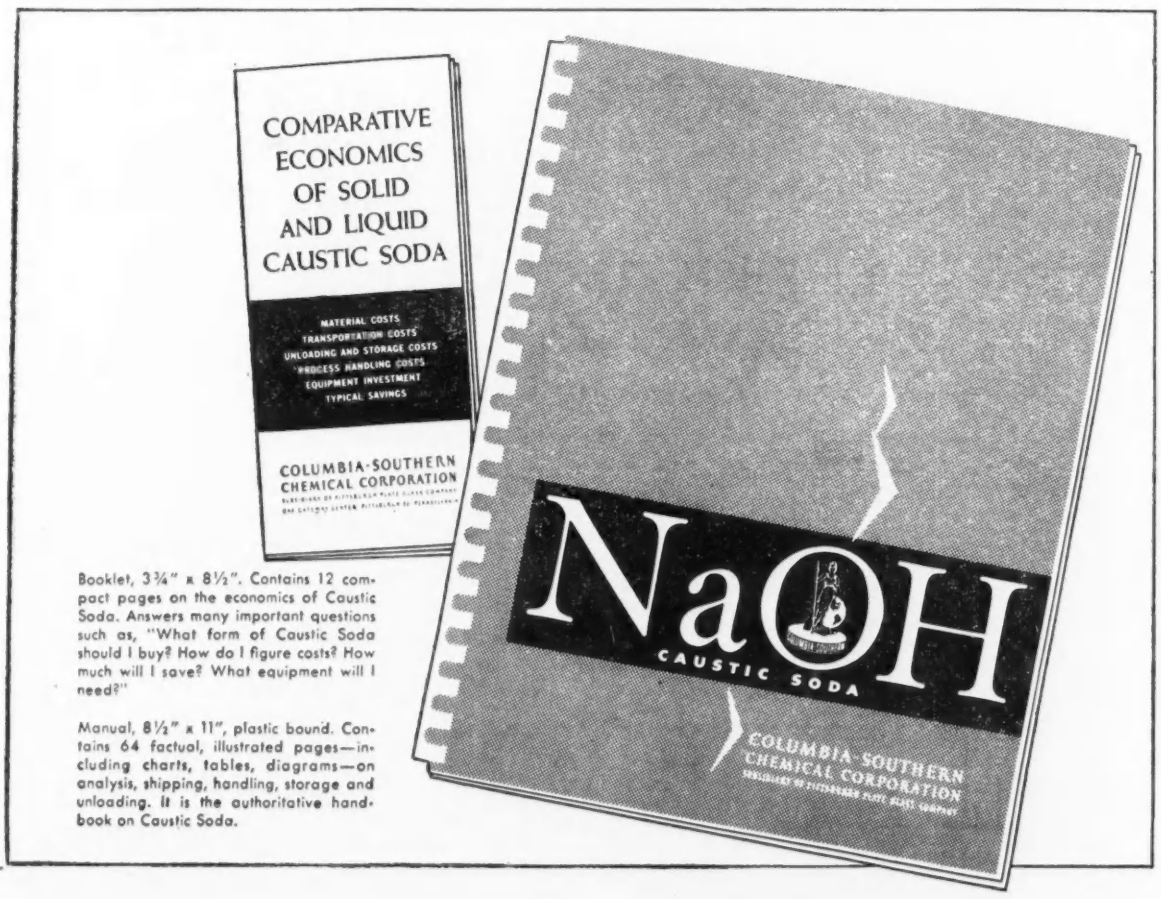
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - .39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.52½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.92½ 8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .74 - .76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.60
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 - 4.90
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.60

Sales zones are: (1) Atl. States E. of Miss., R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn., Mo. (except St Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 3.2, turbid, dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 1.80 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.10 —
47° Be turbid 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be turbid 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2 bgs. works ton 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb higher
Stannate dms. works frt alld. E lb. .616 - .670
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 —
Sulfate, NF VII dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb .17½- .18
gran. fib dms lb .17½- .18
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
liq. 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton 120.00 - —
Sulfide flake dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
fused bbls c.l works E., frt equald lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate)
Tetraborate (see Borax)
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns, c.l. works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or t.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l. frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .34
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic)
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb. .25 - .28
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur. ton 46.50 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns. oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .832 - .842
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 1.15½ - 1.16½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .970 - 1.464
hydrous, cryst., dms., works lb. .84½- .85½
Sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.022 - 1.042
Starch corn pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c per 100 lbs higher
Potato, dom, Idaho bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¼- .09¼
Rice bgs l.c.l lb .15½ .16
Wheat, bgs lb .08½ .09
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root)
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb .60 .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine)
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb .18 .20
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.
Streptomycin hydrochloride bulk, gram. lb. .0750- .0775
Strontium bromide, NF, dms., 150-lb. fib. dms lb. .88 - —
Carbonate, pure, dms. 5-ton lots or more, works lb .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb 3.52 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots. oz. 23.00 -25.50
G (see Ouabain, USP)
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb 3.50 3.75
Styrax USP cs lb .78 .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½% dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99% dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 —
Styrolyl acetate bots lb 1.45 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0885- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb 76 —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb 4.00 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide fib dms lb 4.00 4.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine USP microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd dms lb 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium USP dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb 11.60 -12.10
Sulfaguanidine USP dms lb 2.50 —
Sulfamerazine USP microcrystals lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium USP dms. lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine microcrystals dms. lb 8.90 9.40
powd., dms lb 8.50 9.00
dms lb 1.40 1.60
microcrystals, dms lb 1.70 1.90
powd., dms lb 1.30 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb 6.40 6.75
Sulfapyridine NF powd bots tins lb 7.00 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium monohydrate, dms lb 7.50 8.00
Sulfathiazole, NF, microcrystals,
sulfanilamide USP 30-80 mesh, dms lb 2.85 3.00
powd dms lb 2.50 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls mines 100 lbs 2.90 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long-ton 26.50 - —
export f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 —
domestic and Canada f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs. mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.10 —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 —



Booklet, 3¼" x 8½". Contains 12 compact pages on the economics of Caustic Soda. Answers many important questions such as, "What form of Caustic Soda should I buy? How do I figure costs? How much will I save? What equipment will I need?"

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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Sulfur, rubbermakers, coml., reg. bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 3.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.55 - —
treated 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.95 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs 4.10 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .04¾- —
tanks same basis lb .03¾- —
Dioxide liq., coml., cyls. works, frt. equald lb .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb .0535- —
tanks, works lb .043 —
refrigeration 150-lb cyls. dlvd lb .30 —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .04 - —
c.l. same basis lb .04¾ —
tanks, same basis lb .03¾- —
Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton.130.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.130.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton .83 .91
Carteret, N J unit-ton. .83 .91
triple 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom. ord. Calif. grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 -39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.37 00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.28 00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31 00 -36.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs. c.l. works ton.31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
99 95% micronized, bgs. works ton.38.00 - —
Imp Canadian grd. bgs., c.l. mines ton 20 00 25 00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - .14¼
inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd lb. .08⅛- .08¼
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb. .09¾- —
No. 1, tanks dlvd lb. .07⅞- —
prime, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅞- .08
special tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .08¾ .09
50%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .09¾- .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 4.75 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton. 5.50 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian bgs., ex whse. lb. .10½- .11
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .59
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb fib. dms. lb. .70 - —
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¾- —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .70 - —
Propionate USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb.12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99% bots. dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb. 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate USP fib dms lb. 4.45 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.60 - —
Theophylline anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP regular, fib dms kilo.60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo.62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib dms kilo 62 00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb 72 - —
less ton lots lb. .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine)
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 —
dl-Threonine bots., 1-kilo lots. kilo.450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms lb. 2.50 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb 7.30 —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb. 1.09 - —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous)
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton.120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 - —
ton lots ton.147.50 —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .27½- —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.95 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
Tetrachloride tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .43¾- —
tanks, works lb .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots kilo.134.20 - —
Acetate, bots kilo.122.00 - —
25% dry, bots kilo.30.50 -32.00
Acid succinate kilo.165 00 —
o-Tolidine, base paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, ens lb. 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb. .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .80 - —
tanks same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid dms. frt. alld lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago, dist gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain Ohio gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .32 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown Ohio gal. .32 - —
Petroleum, indust., 2", tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown Tex gal. .33 - —
Chicago Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .34 - —
Providence R I gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .34 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine cryst., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
powd., fib dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, ens oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works lb. .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .13 - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb. .11½- .12¼

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CHEMICAL COMPANY

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DI SILOXANES

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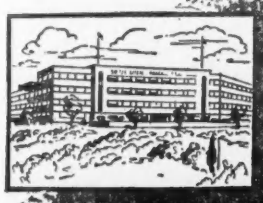

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VITAMIN A—PALMITATE AND ACETATE
VITAMIN A POWDER
(AVAILABLE ALSO WITH VITAMIN D_2 ADDED)

•

THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(REGULAR AND AMPULE GRADES)
THIAMINE MONONITRATE

•

RIBOFLAVIN

•

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

•

***VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE**
VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE 0.1% TRITURATION
VITAMIN B_{12} ORAL GRADE
VITAMIN B_{12} SOLUBLE GRADE

•

ASCORBIC ACID
(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

•

D CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE
DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

•

ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE

•

NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE

•

VITAMIN D_2 CRYSTALLINE
(CALCIFEROL)
VITAMIN D_3 CRYSTALLINE
(BOTH AVAILABLE IN OIL SOLUTIONS)

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SUBSIDIARY OF STERLING DRUG INC.
1450 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

V 170 24 DEC 56 XUM

Tricholine citrate, 85% soln., ref. cbys, works, frt adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .34½ - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .36½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .37½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .34½ - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .24½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .25½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .29 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb .46½ - —
Triethyl citrate, redd., tech., non ref. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E of Denver lb .46¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver lb .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .41½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., E lb .22 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .51½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd, E. lb .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. lb .24¼ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald, 100% basis lb .42½ - —
tanks works frt equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane pure dms c.l. t.l. dlvd, E lb .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., f.o.b. works, lb .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb .90 - —
tanks, same basis lb .83½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb .21½ - —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram .75 .85
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works kilo 165.00 —
Tungsten metal powd., 2-5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.20 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., dlvd E ton 120.00 —
l.c.l. dlvd E, ex whse ton 140.00 —
45% N agricultural bgs., c.l. (30 tons), dlvd. E ton 105.00 —
Urea ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton 126.00 —
C grade, tankcars, same basis, ton 124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton 153.00 —
Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb .12 .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .35 - —
Indian, bgs. lb .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works lb 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton 86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton 64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 7.50 - —
whole, tins lb. 8.00 - —
Tahiti, cs lb 7.00 —
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb lots lb 2.75 —
smaller lots lb 2.80 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .19 —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .20 —
tankcars, dlvd E lb .16½ —
tanktrucks, less than 4,000 gal., dlvd E lb 17½ —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 —
l.c.l., works lb .30 —
tanks, works lb .27 - —
Chloride, monomer, tanks, works lb 11 12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c bot 1.36 —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb .26 —
l.c.l. works lb .28 —
tanks, works lb .25 —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .28 —
l.c.l. works lb .30 —
tanks, works lb .27 —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb .23 —
tanks, works lb .20 —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Propionate, monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .49 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .50 —
tanks, same basis lb .47 —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb 1.36 —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.50 —
tanks, works lb 1.33 —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19½ —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units .02½ .04¾
Vitamin A acetate, syn. crystalline beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ —
dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 33.75 —

Dry vitamin A acetate is less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,300,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units .10 —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B_{12} complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram 185.00 —
C (see Acid ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo 45.00 —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

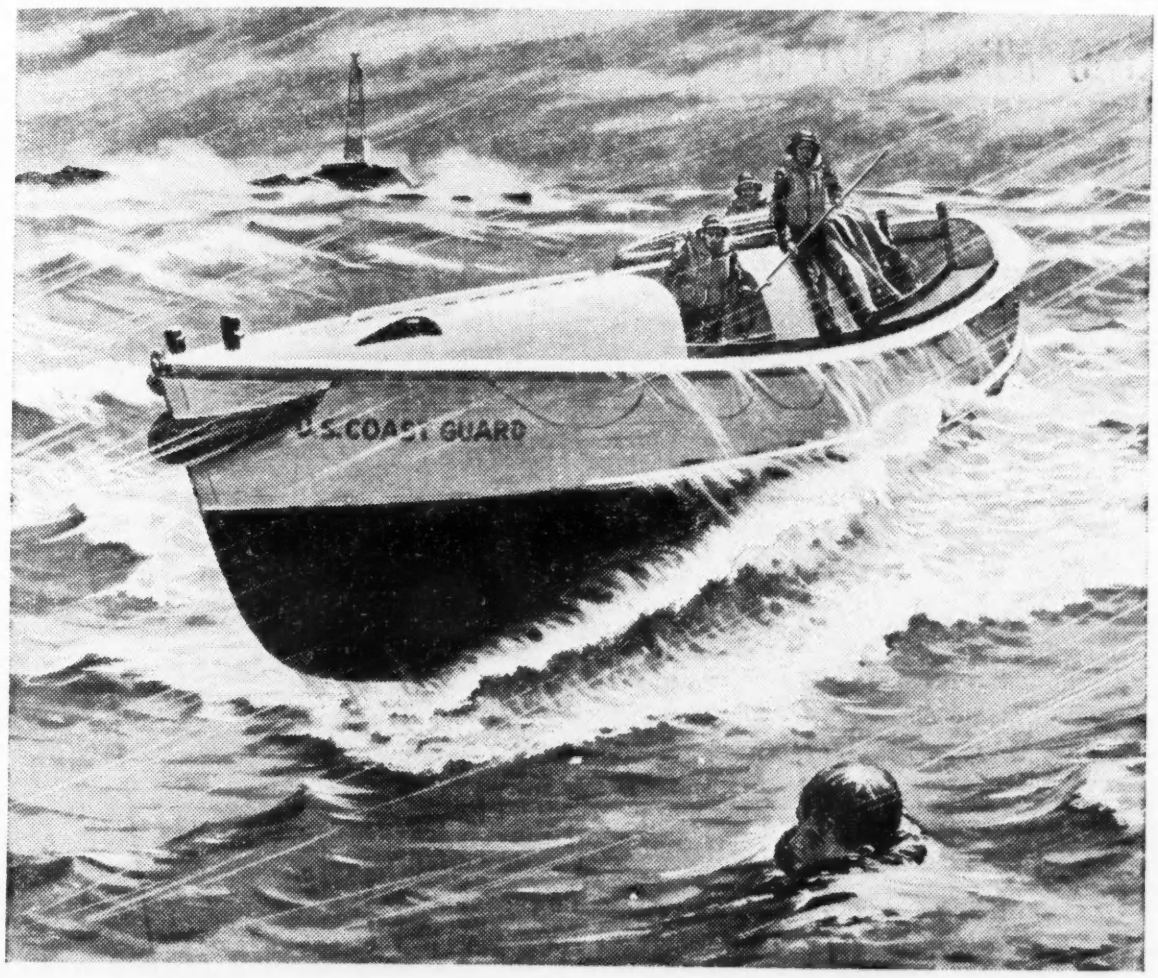
Wahoo root, bark, bls. lb 2.25 - —
Warfarin, 0.5% dms., 50-lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.05 - —
5-24-lb lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark, fair average, African bls., ex dock ton 95.00 - 96.00
merchantable, bls., ex dock ton 91.00 - 92.00
Extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .08¼ - .08¾
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 —
Wax, amorph (see Wax, micro crystalline).
Bayberry, bgs lb 45 47
Bees, crude, African, bgs lb. .71 Nom.
Brazilian, bgs lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs lb. .74 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb .80 .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns. lb. .71 - .73
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .70 .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .70 .71
refd., bgs lb. .73 - .74

Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.

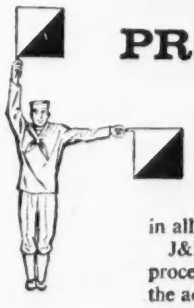
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lots lb. .65 - .66
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .66 - .68
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .69 - .71
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .69
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .76 - .78
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.43 - 1.45
Parnahyba, bgs. ton lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla

Japan, cs lb. .47 - .49
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .26 - .28
German, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs lb. .89 - .91
tech., bgs lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see Pa



PROTECTION is our business, too



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JL STEEL

Jones & Laughlin

CONTAINER DIVISION
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Wax, spermaceti, blocks, cs	lb.	.30	.33
cakes cs	lb.	.31	.34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs ctns., works	lb.	.65	.75
spot	lb.	.67½	.72½
White lead (see Lead, White).			
White pine bark, rossed, bls	lb.	.18	.19
White precipitate, USP powd, dms.,	lb.	6.55	—
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)			
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls	lb.	.20	—
rossed, bls	lb.	.21	—
Witch hazel bark, bls	lb.	.16	.17
leaves, bls	lb.	.27	—
Wollastonite fine bgs., c.l., works	ton	39.50	—
c.l., ex whse	ton	56.00	—
medium bgs., c.l., works	ton	27.00	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton	44.00	—
Woottat, crude (see Degras), USP (see Lanolin)			
Wormseed American bgs	lb.	.20	.25
Levant, bgs	lb.	4.25	4.50
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. same basis.			

X

Xylene (see Xylol)			
Xylenol cryst, 53°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
56°-58°C. dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.30	—
	lb.	.212	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.215	—
tanks same basis	lb	199	—
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C. dms. c.l., same basis	gal.	.96	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	.99	—
tanks same basis	gal	.85	—
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l. same basis	gal.	1.11	—
l.c.l. same basis	gal.	1.14	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.00	—
Xylidines mixed o-m-p, dms., c.l or t.l. works	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.40	—
tanks same basis	lb	.38	—
Xylol coaltar, indust., tanks works:—			
Bethlehem Pa	gal	.34	—
Birmingham dist	gal.	.32	—
Chicago dist	gal.	.35	—
Cleveland dist	gal	.34½	—
Geneva Utah	gal.	.27	—
Johnstown Pa.	gal.	.33	—
Lackawanna N Y	gal	.35	—
Lone Star Tex	gal	.33	—
Lorain Ohio	gal.	.33	—
Middletown Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Minnequa Colo	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia dist	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh dist	gal.	.32	—
Sparrow Point Md	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute Ind	gal.	.35	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.32½	—
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—			
Bayonne N J	gal.	.34	—
Baytown Tex	gal.	.33	—
Chicago Ill	gal.	.35	—
Houston, Tex	gal.	.33	—
Philadelphia Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Providence R I.	gal	.35	—
Wood River Ill	gal	.35	—

Y

Yara, yara, cns.	lb.	2.15	2.65
Yeast brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.47	—
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.52	—
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms	lb.	.56	—
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms	lb.	.60	—
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd	lb.	.27	—
Torula, USP dlvd	lb.	.18	—
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below			
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd	lb.	2.10	—
AAOT bbls., dlvd	lb	2.65	—
Lightfast bbls dlvd	lb	3.15	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies	lb.	2.85	—
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies	lb.	1.05	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse 1c per lb higher			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island	lb.	.33½	.35
Dlvd Ala, Fla., Ga La (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N C., S C. Penna., Dallas, Tex 1½c higher; Ft Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, 10 g, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome	lb.	2.25	—
G pigment bbls	lb.	1.91	—
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
Peruvian type bgs, t.c.l	lb.	.0203	.0345
pure bgs, c.l., works	lb	.11½	—
l.c.l., works	lb	.11¾	—
Mercury, oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	5.58	—
smaller lots	lb	5.60	—
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural)			
Zinc (chromate), bbls, dlvd	lb.	.27	.27½
basic, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.31	.32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls	lb.	.40	.42
Yohimbine hydrochloride bots, tin	oz.	3.75	4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	.38	—
1,000 to 36,000 lb lots, works	lb.	.40	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.43	—
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
tech., dms., works	lb.	.29½	.29¾
Borate bgs., c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.192	—
c.l. dlvd E	lb	.202	—
Chloride, NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
precip., powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
soln. 50% dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs.		5.80	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		6.40	—
tanks, works, 100 lbs.		5.15	—
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.70	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.20	—
gran fib dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.45	—
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs.		11.95	—
Zinc chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.523	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.543	—
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.49	.50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.21½	—
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb	.22	.37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.13½	—
New York	lb.	.14	—
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld	lb.	.24½	—
10% Zn. dms., frt alld	lb.	.30	—
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works,	lb	.20	—
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.15½	—
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld	lb.	.15½	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16½	—
50%, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.15⅞	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16⅞	—
French process, comt., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15¾	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
red seal bgs, c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l. same basis	lb	18¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.			
Phenolsulfonate, NF gran., dms.	lb	.39	—
powd. dms	lb	.42	.49
Zinc resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29	—
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb.	.12½	.14
Stearate tech. USP ctns. c.l	lb.	.39	—
	lb.	.39	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.40	.44
Sulfate powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn bgs. c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs		8.75	—
t.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs		9.75	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher			
USP gran dms	lb	.26	—
Sulfide, pure bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.25	—
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.		10.85	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		11.35	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate basic, dms., c.l	lb	.25½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.26	—
Zircon (G) gran. bgs. c.l. works,	lb	.03⅛	—
5 tons to 2 t.l. works	lb	.03⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lb lots works	lb	.04	—
smaller lots works	lb	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04⅛	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb	.04⅜	—
1 ton to 9,999 lb lots works	lb	.04⅝	—
500-1,999 lb lots works	lb	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher			
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO_2, c.l. 30,000 lbs minimum, works	lb	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb	7.00	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb	4.50	7.00
Oxide 92½-99% white grd., bbls or bgs. works	lb	1.50	—
lump electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, lbs., works	lb	.45	—
CP white grd bbls or bgs., works	lb	1.50	—
lump electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb	.45½	—
smaller lots works,	lb	.48	—
milled electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works	lb	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb lots, works	lb	.60⅝	—
smaller lots works,	lb	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst. ctns., 5-ton lots works	lb	.35½	—

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Safeguarding As a Duty

For those who look upon the public relations of business realistically in terms of responsibility, there is much to be pondered over in the recent news of the death of one young child and the serious affliction of two others medically reported to have resulted from their having made mud pies with the use of a liquid insecticide, the active ingredient of which was said to be dangerous to human beings when taken internally, inhaled, or absorbed through the skin. As reported, the liquid was taken from a container found in the orchard of the children's grandfather. It is not difficult to see how that could be possible, customary practices with dangerous articles being what they are.

The fundamental problem presented by that incident is to find a satisfactory answer to the question of what is the scope of the responsibility of the supplier of the dangerous material. That, however, covers but a small part of what assumably was a more or less complex sequence of practices. Was the liquid preparation obtained by the orchardist in that form, or was it prepared by him or an employee with separately obtained active ingredient? What kind of container was it in? Why had it been left where children could get it—even though there was probably no expectation that children, at least very young ones, would be in the orchard? Had any information as to the dangerous nature of the active ingredient been readily available to the purchaser?

The answer to that last question is something nobody can be sure of. Warning labeling is seldom if ever even close to being adequately effective. There is, unfortunately, much truth in the popular belief that nobody reads labels. But, that logically should be the motivating influence for giving the warning with reference to such articles in a manner that does not call for reading. The red light at a railroad crossing is far more effective than the "Stop—Look—and Listen" sign.

Out of that unfortunate incident comes another question:—Should a poison that is dangerous even when absorbed through the skin be in any manner available to other than properly trained users?

The regulation of sales to the public of many poisons through outlets other than drug stores is unfortunately lax in many respects. It is possible for anyone to buy at other than drug stores as simply as getting a packet of seeds, many poisons, the sale of which by a trained druggist must be recorded with full particulars in a registration book subject to official inspection. In respect of many such articles, the druggist is the only seller who is required to label the article with the skull-and-crossbones warning symbol and instructions for antidotal treatment of erroneous use.

There is more than one area of dealing in dangerous substances where there is at least as much need for voluntary or enforced caution and warning as there was behind the recent request by the British Pharmaceutical Society that its members not sell such combustible or explosive substances as chlorates, phosphorus, and saltpeter to juvenile amateur pyrotechnicians.

Schooling for Work

Whatever may be one's view of the dependence of this country's world position—or even its satisfactory economic existence—upon its progressive supply of scientifically and technically educated personnel, he cannot convincingly conceive whether the real need is for a bigger or for a better supply or for more thoughtfully considered and intelligent utilization of whatever may be available. The problem simmers down to providing adequately for the service which the nation really does and will need.

Important as they are in various respects with relation to that objective, neither science nor technology—nor any combination of the two—is, of itself, sufficient for the satisfactory attainment thereof. People still present the biggest problems with which people—and nations— are required, or even compelled, to contend. Those problems are far less scientific or technologic than they are sociologic. Their satisfactory handling from every point of view calls for adequate qualification in the humanities—especially in such relatively simple areas as knowledge of the languages and particular customs of other peoples.

So, there is a big basic need for a better curricular integration of the physical and the social in the instruction (meaning exactly that) of pupils in the grade schools, with the emphasis laid not so much on what is taught as on how it is taught. There is much nutritious food for timely essential thought in the recent comment by the chairman of the National Committee for the Development of Scientists and Engineers on the findings of the Office of Education in a study of the extent —but not the quality—of high school courses in chemistry and physics.

The Manufacturing Chemists Association is seriously and effectively following a lead by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in that direction. It plans to (in the words of the chamber) "acclaim teachers" of chemistry in grade schools. It will do well to base its evaluations on the actual results (in practical terms) of their teaching—by example, as well as by precept. When, as appears to be becoming more prevalent, teachers, putting pay above responsibility in a manner which is not at all professional, adopt the strike tactics of the labor unions to which they belong, the complex problem of what schools are really for becomes unfathomably confusing.

The problem of getting good teaching is a big and a difficult one. Business can do something toward its satisfactory solution. It will do much if a satisfactory plan and program of collaboration in the preparation and application of courses can be arrived at with education. That objective should be approached first at the community level. Desirable development from that base would wisely and well follow the project of a Canadian industrial executive for a six-year college course in engineering open to twelfth-grade students, with a technical diploma at the end of three years for students not desiring an engineering degree, and a cooperative plan with industry for alternate periods of thirteen weeks in college and at work.

There should be possibilities in that connection for dealing helpfully with the problem met in a recent recruiting for young engineers among qualifying students who, because of the high pay being offered, held out to wait for the "right" job.

Economical Value of Political Climate

The newest big project of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is a nationwide series of legislative conferences on national issues. It will be launched in about two months. The objective of the undertaking is reported to be "to alert businessmen and gain their active support in maintaining a good political climate for the continued dynamic expansion of our economic system." The expansion which the chamber has in mind assumably is what it has referred to as "fabulous developments which will assure the America of tomorrow more comfortable, enjoyable, and luxurious living."

Reports to be seen in other places about the fourth cracking of the roof this year by the steadily rising cost of living apparently have nothing to do with a "political climate." But, puzzled observers are beginning to ask where the reported growing concern in high political circles over the possibility or probability of inflation fits in with the pleasure expressed in the same circles over the cost-increasing outcome of the steel strike, while other, optimistic viewers of the economic scene are linking pay raises to inflationary trends. That "dynamic expansion" could cost much too much, under any "climate."

Those who feel that a "political climate," especially one of the still somewhat popular hothouse type, is good for, even essential to, economic progress are seeing good things in connection with the current tension in international affairs. They are seeing a big demand for increased defense appropriations in the coming session of congress. They expect that it will be met quite generously. And they point to what that particular "political climate" has done in the way of "dynamic expansion" for some parts of our economic system.

It is to be assumed that those who place reliance economically upon "political climate"—whatever its nature—are not going along with the industrial executive who, at the recent meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council, called upon American businessmen to play a bigger part in promoting world peace. Not all can see what some report to be the hampering effects of the disruptions throughout the Eastern hemisphere on the foreign business of this country. That rough "political climate" is productive for some of them, and others have hopes in the direction of that bigger spending for defense right here at home. The effects of "political climate," like those of all other climates, are numerous and various, both physically and psychically.

Washington Talks It Over

Government Revising Its Standards for Size of a Business—Now It's Dominance in Industry That Counts.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The government is revising its yardstick for measuring small business and beginning January 1 all purchasing agencies must adjust their contract awarding operations to conform to the new standard.

The revised definition recognizes the factor of dominance in an industry, regardless of the number of employees, and introduces a new element of flexibility into government purchasing by permitting some firms with fewer than 500 employees to be classified as large, and others with more than 500 employees to be classified as small.

Under the new ruling, a business enterprise with fewer than 500 employees cannot be considered small if it is dominant in its field of operation. On the other hand, a relatively small business enterprice which is primarily engaged in an industry characterized by a large number of employees may be certified as small business even though it has more than 500 employees.

The new definition is of immediate interest to the chemical industry since under certain procurement laws firms that have been certified by the Small Business Administration as "small" are given certain advantages in bidding on government purchases over their larger competitors.

Subsidies for Science

Many people have been wondering why, if the United States is falling behind Russia in the number of engineers and scientists being graduated from the schools, we do not subsidize the schools to increase the number of our graduates in these professions. The official reason is that if these schools are subsidized then the government should also subsidize other professions and in the end would probably be subdizing the entire system of higher education.

HEW Secretary Folsom doesn't view the fact that Russia may be turning out more engineers and scientists than we are with any great alarm. While the number of graduates in Russia may be greater, it must be remembered that there is a greater shortage over there to start with. Instead of basing comparisons on numbers, he says, we should base it on what our own needs are.

The Office of Education feels we are going to lick the shortage of engineers in three or four years. Last year 10 percent of the college freshmen enrolled in engineering classes compared with 6½ percent only four years ago. The problem of insufficient scientists will take a little longer to solve. "If we start subsidizing engineers and scientists, there's no reason why we shouldn't subsidize people going into other professions, especially teachers," he said. "The shortage of teachers right now is greater than almost any other field so if you start on engineers and scientists, you've got to go all the way across the board."

Spending by Congress

If the congressional committees spend all the money issued to them, the 84th congress will go down in history as the "investigatingest" congress of record. And even if they don't spend all the money alloted, they will have set a near record.

The two-year span covered by the 84th congress saw appropriations for congressional investigations reach a record total of $11.3 million as compared with $8.1 million in the 83rd. As a rule the committees don't spend all the funds alloted and so it is not expected that they will spend the entire $11.3 million. But the 83rd spent 65 percent of its allotment and if the same rule is followed by the 84th it will spend about $7.4 million.

The favorite subjects of investigation remain pretty much unchanged from year to year. They are lobbying, Communism and subversion, military programs, small business and antitrust.

Special Observances

Another edition of "Special Days, Weeks and Months" has just come off the presses of the United States Chamber of Commerce, listing more business promotion events than there are weeks and months in which to celebrate them. This one covering 1957 mentions over 300 observances.

The booklet of forty-eight pages sets forth a host of business promotions such as Chemical Progress Week (April 8-12), Oil Progress Week (October 13-19), National Pharmacy Week (October 6-12), and Clean-up, Paint-up, Fix-up community programs which are usually held at local option during April and May under the sponsorship of the paint industry. But it also has some unusual and interesting causes, such as:

Save the Horse Week, Mother-in-Law Day, Odorless Decoration Week, Pass the Laugh Week, Large (Economy) Size Week, and National Can Opener Week.

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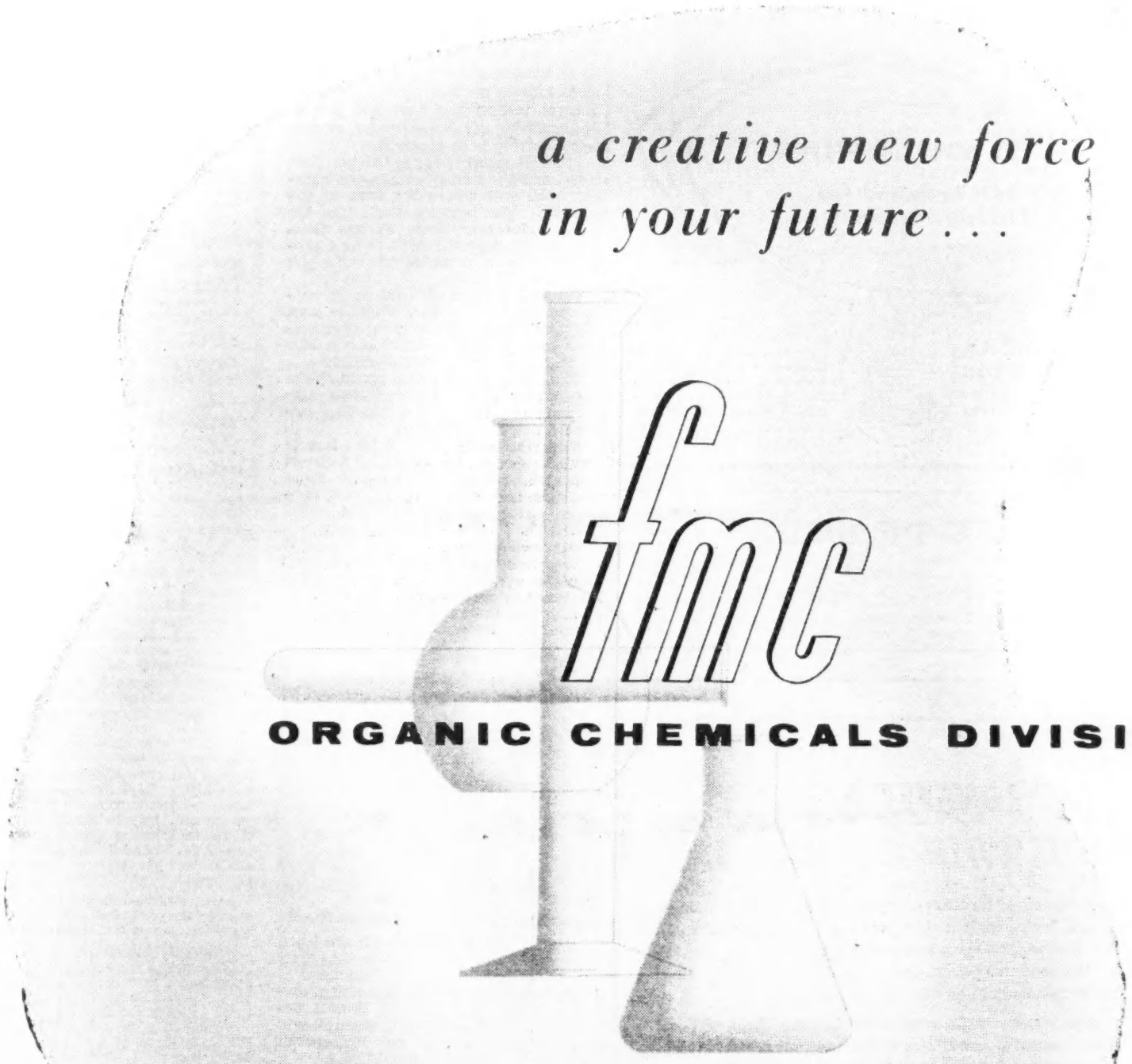

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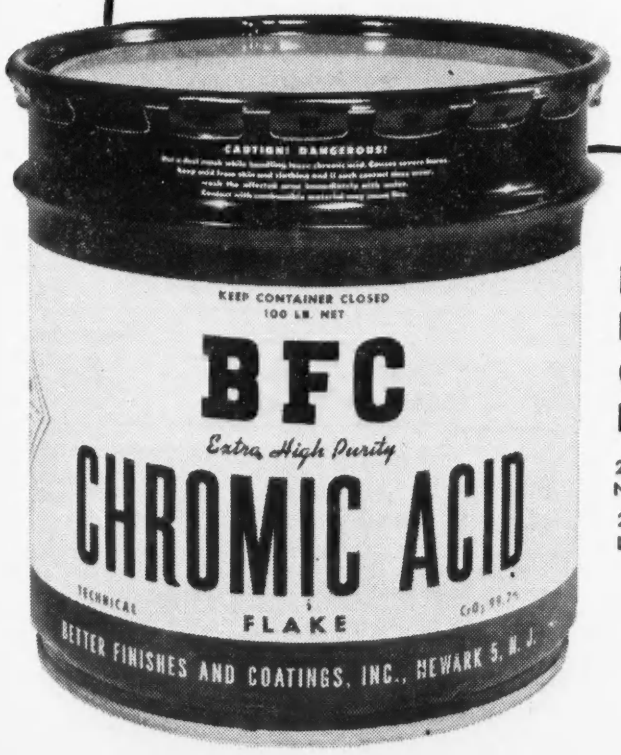

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Heavy Chemicals

Ammonium acetate, lead acetate and lead nitrate were advanced last week. Potassium permanganate also went up. Added to the list of chemicals slated to be increased January 1 was sodium cyanide. The advance in price of potassium nitrate granules and powder was not yet uniform in the trade, but the general feeling was that the increase would be met, since costs have been accumulating for several years without prices having been changed.

Nickel metal jumped higher last week, and the new price was the highest since well before the turn of the century. The increase itself was the largest rise ever made at one time. Titanium sponge was reduced by a producer from 5 cents to 25 cents per pound, as to grade.

Demand for the mineral acids continued generally active, with the steel industry figuring actively in large volume consumption of hydrochloric, sulfuric, nitric and hydrofluoric acids.

Nitric and hydrofluoric consumption by stainless steel manufacturers continued at a fast pace owing to near-record output of stainless.

The market for alkalies was largely routine during the week. Producers reported that while demand for caustic soda and soda ash was good, supplies continued plentiful and easily available.

The notable exception in this market was chlorine. Electrolytic units were reported operating at or near capacity in order to satisfy contract needs.

Chlorine demand from producers of chlorinated hydrocarbons, textiles, paper and pulp, and chemicals remained strong. Producers reported that they were not looking for new business.

Production of both native and recovered sulfur in September showed declines under August levels, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Mines.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended December 1 at 96.8 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 93.8 percent for the previous week, and 101.9 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

January 1 Price Advances

Acid, boric, cryst., gran., powd., $2.25 per cwt.
Borax, anhyd., cryst., $2.50 per cwt.
gran., decahydrate, $1.25 per cwt.
Pentahydrate, $2 per cwt.
powd., $1.75 per cwt.
Calcium phosphate, monobasic, 30c. per cwt.
tribasic, 50c. per cwt.
Potassium pentaborate, $2.50 per cwt.
Nitrate, NF, gran., 25c. per cwt.
powd., 25c. per cwt.
Sodium cyanide, flake, 1½c. per lb.
Metaborate, $2 per ton.
Phosphate, dibasic, duohyrate, 25c. per cwt.
Silicate, 40° Be, 10c. per cwt.
47° Be, 15c. per cwt.
52° Be, 20c. per cwt.
solid, $5 per ton.
Sulfite, anhyd., 25c. per cwt.

Price Trends

Advanced
Ammonium acetate, 3c. per lb.
Lead acetate, 2c. per lb.
Nitrate, 3c. per lb.
Nickel, 9½c. per lb.
Potassium permanganate, tech., 1½c. per lb.
USP, 2c. per lb.

Reduced
Potassium stannate, 0.8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.9c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb.
hydrous cryst., 1c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.2c. per lb.
Tin, 1½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
102.36	102.35	102.34	100.48

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid, Boric—Prices for all grades but anhydrous will be advanced on spot and contract, effective January 1.

Acid, Chromic—Plating demand continued strong. Prices were expected to hold unchanged through the first quarter. Supplies were ample for current needs.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Demand from the steel industry continued active, and was a key factor in large volume shipments of acid.

Price patterns varied as to locale. Some areas reported firm quotations, but it was indicated in the New York area that quotations were being shaded in some instances.

Output of byproduct acid continued heavy, although it was reported that some sources, such as DDT plants, had fairly well dried up by last week.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Stainless steel inquiry kept the market strong. There was moderately good demand for propellants. Prices were steady.

Acid, Nitric—Stainless steel led active demand in this market. Other end uses were also in for sizable amounts, and accounted for large volume shipments in all types of containers.

Acid, Sulfuric—Steel, rayon, pigments and chemicals showed good demand. Fertilizer inquiry continued week. Prices were expected to hold through the first quarter.

Ammonium Acetate—Price was boosted 3c. per pound last week. Ammonium acetate was newly quoted at 41c. per pound, drums, works.

Borax—Borax will be increased from $1.25 to $2.50 per hundred pounds, effective January 1 on spot and contract, depending on grade.

Calcium Phosphates—Mono and tricalcium phosphates are slated to be advanced January 1, as are anhydrous and dentifrice grades of dicalcium phosphate. Calcium pyrophosphate will be raised 30c. per hundred pounds January 1.

Chlorine—Demand continued to run strong. Facilities were operating at or near capacity in order to keep up on old contract deliveries. Producers reported that they were unable to look for new business at present.

Lead Acetate—All forms of lead acetate were higher by 2c. per pound last week. White crystals were newly quoted at 25½c. per pound, barrels, f.o.b. works, freight equalized; granular, 26½c., same basis, and powdered, 26½c., same basis. NF crystal, granular or powdered was priced at 34½c. per pound.

Lead Nitrate—This material was increased 3c. per pound. Nitrate was listed at 26¾c. per pound, barrels, f.o.b. works.

Potassium Nitrate—A producer has increased prices for granular and powdered potassium nitrate which are scheduled to go into effect January 1 on spot and contract. This is the first change since 1952.

Producers of crystals felt that there was little likelihood of a change for that material January 1, since demand is limited, and prices were changed January 1, 1956.

As yet, the trade had given no indication that it was going to follow the increase posted for granular and powdered nitrate, although the matter was under study.

Potassium Permanganate—Effective December 1, prices for technical and USP potassium permanganate were increased by a producer.

USP permanganate was raised 2c. per pound, and newly quoted at 29¼c. to 31c. per pound, drums, f.o.b. works, as to quantity. Technical was increased 1½c. per pound, quoted at 26c. to 29c. per pound, same basis, as to quantity.

Soda, Caustic—Demand for this material was routine. This is a plentiful supply on hand due to heavy pressure on chlorine. Inquiry for use in rayon, paper and pulp, and chemical applications remained active.

Sodium Cyanide—A producer has announced that effective on spot and contract January 1, flake and brick cyanide with be advanced 1½c. per pound.

At that time, flake is scheduled to list at 19.3c. per pound, drums, 20,000-pound lots and more, f.o.b. works; 20.3c. per pound, for 1,000-pound lots and more, and 21.3c. per pound, less than 1,000 pounds, same basis.

It was noted last week that the brick form of cyanide has been increasing in popularity for some time. On January 1, brick prices will be 17.8c. per pound, 20,000-pound lots and more, and 18.8c. to 19.8c. per pound, smaller lots, as to quantity.

Sodium Phosphates—Duohydrate dibasic sodium phosphate will be increased 25c. per hundred pounds, effective January 1 on spot and contract.

At that time, material is slated to be priced at $7.70 per hundred pounds, bags,

Heavy Chemicals

carlots, f.o.b. works, freight equalized, and $8.10 per hundred pounds, truckloads, same basis.

Sodium Silicate—Silicate is scheduled to go higher January 1 on spot and contract. Forty degree will be increased 10c. per cwt.; 47 degree, 15c., and 50 degree, 20c. per cwt; solid will rise $5 per ton.

Sodium Sulfite—Anhydrous sodium sulfite has been slated for a 25c.-per-hundred pounds advance, effective January 1 on spot and contract.

Sulfur—The following figures represent production, shipments and stock of sulfur of a purity of 97 percent or greater during specified periods in the United States, in tons.

	Sept.	August
Native production	524,370	597,699
Shipments	444,616	478,181
Sales*	480,316	454,911
Stocks†	3,680,784	3,636,730
Recovered production	42,000	42,500
Shipments	38,151	39,385
Sales*	39,288	42,699
Stocks†	117,159	115,047

* Calculated from production and change in stocks during the period.
† Producers' stocks at mines or plants, in transit, and in warehouse at end of period.

Tin Salts—With weaker tin, potassium stannate was priced at 74c. to 80.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 61.6c. to 67c. stannic chloride, 83.2c. to 84.2c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 97c. to $1.464; hydrous crystals, 84½c. to 85½c.; and sulfate, $1.022 to $1.042.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic consumption of purchased aluminum-base scrap increased 6.5 percent to 34,296 short tons in August, compared with July, according to the Bureau of Mines.

The market for scrap supplies and alloy ingot was unstable during August, due to unsettled conditions regarding new wage contracts and other labor problems in the primary industry.

The possibility of higher priced primary aluminum, following settlement of the strike, resulted in an increase in demand for secondary ingot. It was reported that scrap metal was not too plentiful and as the pressure for secondary alloys increased, prices for both scrap supplies and finished ingot increased. Scrap prices advanced from 1 to 2c. per pound and ingot prices from 1 to 1½c.

Chromium — Consumption of chromite in September, 1956, was 9 percent higher than in August, according to the Bureau of Mines. The metallurgical and chemical industries consumed 14 and 2 percent, respectively, more than in August, but the quantity used by the refractory industry was slightly less.

Chromite used by the refractory industry in September in producting refractory products for furnace linings and repairs totaled 34,617 tons that averaged 34.6 percent Cr_2O_3, and the chemical industry used 13,764 tons with an avearge Cr_2O_3 content or 45.6 percent in producing 10,125 short tons of chromium chemicals, sodium bichromate equivalent.

Stocks of chromium alloys and metal at producers plants at the end of September were 37,892 short tons, compared with 48,864 tons at the end of August, and chemical stocks were 12,405 short tons, sodium bichromate equivalent, a slight increase over August.

Domestic production (shipments) of chromite in September totaled 11,981 short tons, natural weight, 36 percent less than in August. On a dry weight basis, California shipped 2,321 short tons, Montana 8,166 tons, and Oregon 942 tons.

Total United States imports of chromite in September were 9 percent below the August total, according to the Bureau of the Census. Metallurgical grade imports dropped 33 percent, but refractory and chemical grades were 27 percent and 78 percent, respectively, higher than during the previous month.

Copper—Generally, the market was dull and featureless. Primary producers' metal continued priced at 36c. per pound, delivered US destinations.

Custom smelters' prices eased off ½c. per pound last week in light and spotty trading. No. 2 scrap was listless, at 29½c. per pound, spot.

Mercury—There was not much buying interest, but stocks were closely held by producers. Metal continued priced at $255 to $257 per flask, spot.

Nickel—A producer made the largest increase ever announced in the price of nickel last week, jumping the metal 9½c. per pound. This made the new US price of 74c. per pound the highest since well before 1900.

Previous listing of 64½c. per pound in this country had remained unchanged since November 24, 1954. Since that time, however, scarcity of the metal had resulted in high premiums on the resale market.

Silver—Bullion was unchanged, quoted at 91⅜c. per troy ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Market fluctuated narrowly, and declined owing to easing of political pressures in the Middle East. Metal was quoted last Friday at $1.09 per pound, spot.

Titanium—A producer last week reduced metal from 5c. to 25c. per pound. Grade A-1 sponge was newly quoted at $2.75 per pound; grade A-2, $2.70; and A-2 fines, $2.25.

The production of titanium mill products totaled 1,070,936 pounds in September. Shipments of mill products totaled 1,068,341 pounds and consisted of 278,658 pounds of sheet, plate and strip; 514,919 pounds of forging and extrusion billet; and 274,764 pounds of rod, bar and wire.

Production of titanium ingot totaled 2,166,567 pounds in September, compared with 1,759,563 pounds in August. Domestic consumption totaled 2,120,802 pounds of ingot in September.

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Fertilizer Funds Allotted For Purchasing by Korea

The International Cooperation Administration last week allotted $14 million to Korea for the purchase of fertilizers from worldwide sources. Of the total amount, $10 million will be spent in outright purchases, and the remaining $4 million through barter transactions.

Contracts under the $10 million allotment (PA No. 89-230-99-J2-7002) are to be let during the month of January with delivery by March 30, 1957. They are to cover $7 million of nitrogenous fertilizer, $280,000 of potash fertilizer, and $2.72 million of phosphate and other fertilizer materials including mixed fertilizers.

Fertilizer to be acquired by barter (Pa. No. 89-230-99-J2-7001) will be through contracts entered between December 20, 1956, and March 31, 1957, calling for delivery by May 31, 1957. They will include $3 million of nitrogenous fertilizer, $100,000 of potash fertilizer, and $900,000 of phosphate and other fertilizer materials, including mixed fertilizers.

ICA said, with reference to the barter plan, that any offer to supply the fertililizers, involving a sales price of $100,000 or more, made on a bid basis which express a willingness to accept surplus agricultural commodities of the Commodity Credit Corporation as full payment in lieu of dollars will have preference over any other bid or offer where price and other terms of the bid or offer are equal.

ACS N.Y. Unit to Honor Prof. Hammett of Columbia

Prof. Louis P. Hammett, executive officer of the Columbia University chemistry department, has been selected to receive the 1957 William H. Nichols medal of the American Chemical Society's New York section.

The gold medal, which is conferred annually to stimulate original research in chemistry, will be presented to Prof. Hammett at a special dinner of the section on March 15.

Zellerbach in Gov't Post

President Eisenhower has named James D. Zellerbach, president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., as Ambassador to Italy, succeeding Clare Boothe Luce who has resigned. Mr. Zellerbach has been active in international affairs for over ten years.

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Squeeze in Profits

—Continued from page 5

That growth depends, in the long run, upon our contributions to a longer, healthier life in a more bountiful world."

Along with Mr. Hooker, John H. Hilldring, president of General Aniline & Film Corporation, was re-elected first vice-president of the association, and Frederick Dehls, executive vice-president of Benzol Products Company, was reelected second vice-president.

C. K. Egeler, eastern sales manager of the pigment, color and chemical division of Sherwin-Williams Company, was elected treasurer of the association for 1957, while N. C. Babcock, vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and J. W. Orelup, president of Patent Chemicals, Inc., were elected new members of the board of governors.

Dr. Elvin H. Killheffer and Dr. August Merz, past presidents of SOCMA were re-elected honorary members of the board for one-year terms.

Monsanto Names Manager

Dr. Franklin D. Smith has been appointed manager of university development in the general development department of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. In the new assignment which he will undertake immediately, Dr. Smith will be responsible for scientific liaison with universities and colleges.

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Jobs & People

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Donald H. Tilson** has been named manager of Alcoa's northwest operations, succeeding **C. S. Thayer,** who has retired.

Borden Company, New York—**John A. Meima** has been promoted to the newly-created post of service manager for the foundry department of the chemical division.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation—**W. C. Heidenreich** has been appointed associate director of the general industrial relations department. **R. P. Barry** has been named superintendent of the chemicals and plastics resins plant at Seadrift, Tex., and **J. R. Howell, R. W. Lindberg,** and **Julian Paul** have been named assistant district sales managers.

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala.—**Cloyce L. Purdom** has been named to the newly created post of market research manager for the general sales division. **James P. Vandervoort** has been appointed assistant to the president.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Wallace N. Davis** has joined the market development department as field representative in the midwest.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Robert Jack Manning** has been appointed product manager for "Delrin" acetal resin. **Edwin H. Keller** will replace Mr. Manning as marketing manager for "Tynex" nylon monofilament.

Perry Bros. Company, Woodside, N. Y.—**Frank Spitaleri,** formerly with Antoine Chiris, Inc., Felton Chemical Company and Polak Frutal Works, has joined Perry as a research analyst.

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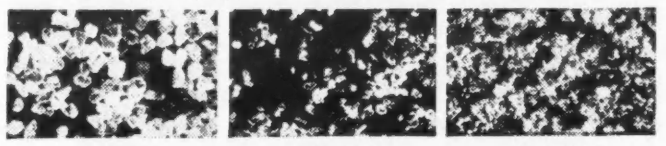

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Hydrocarbons Patent Goes To Oil & Chemical Products

Oil & Chemical Products, Inc., New York, has been issued United States Patent No. 2,761,887, covering an improved process for refining aromatic hydrocarbons and describing the method whereby considerable economies can be effected.

An object of the invention is to provide a process where finely dispersed sulfuric acid present in the treated hydrocarbons can be eliminated in a manner technically simple and in a commercially useful form. This method avoids the formation of emulsions, as a consequence of which the losses of desired aromatics are materially reduced as compared with those from known processes. A further objective is to provide a process whereby substantial savings in chemicals used are achieved.

Sulfur Rights

—Continued from page 3

effect that discovery rights of oil and gas lessees should be limited as much as possible to oil and gas.

Sulfur discovery rights were formerly permitted under noncompetitive oil and gas leases to encourage the development of sulfur at a time when there was little or no prospecting. Recently increased demands for sulfur have rendered this stimulus unnecessary, and its continuation was actually tending to penalize sulfur interests by locking up potential sulful lands embraced in oil and gas leases, it was said.

Retained are the limitations of not more than 640 acres in compact form within a six-mile square under one permit or lease, and no more than three permits or leases in any one state to any one individual, association, or corporation. Also unchanged is the minimum five percent royalty rate on production and the fifty cents-per-acre-per-year rental. A suitable minimum royalty not to exceed the equivalent of a year's rent will be charged on production beginning in the sixth lease year under the new regulations, however.

Other new provisions are overriding royalties and payment of a $10 filing fee with permit and competitive lease applications as well as applications for renewal of leases and transfers of permits and leases.

Given in detail for the first time are (1) requirements for obtainng sulfur prospecting permits, including the filing of applications, rights conferred, permit bond, preference rights and evidence required, cancellation, and expiration provisions; (2) specified procedures for issuing sulfur leases, including form, amount and type of bond, royalty, rental, minimum production, competitive bidding publication of notice of lands for lease by competitive bidding at expense of the successful bidders, bid deposits, lease awards, renewals, relinquishments and cancellations; and (3) the requirements for transfer of permits and leases, including particulars on overriding royalty payments.

Cosmetic Chemists

—Continued from page 7

Knowledge Through Instrumental Techniques," a joint study by Drs. E. G. McDonough, Donald A. M. Mackay and Murray Berdick, will also be given.

The morning session will end with a paper on "Gas Chromatographic Analysis of Aerosol Products," by J. M. Root and M. J. Maury, of G. Barr & Co.

Topics for the afternoon session include "The Electron Microscope—a Tool for the Study of Hair Fibers," by Dr. W. L. Courchene, of Procter & Gamble Company; "The Interference of Nonionic Emulsifiers With Preservatives III," by M. G. De Navarre and Harold Bailey, of Cosmetic Laboratories, Inc., and "Gas Partition Chromatography—Application to Essential Oils and Other Volatile Materials," by Dr. Charles L. Teitelbaum, of Battelle Memorial Institute.

Peterson Is New

—Continued from page 7

the association. H. W. Hamilton was renamed CSMA secretary, a post he has held since 1951.

Dr. Klarmann, the retiring president, was named to a three-year term on the association's board of governors, along with Anton E. Budner of S. C. Johnson & son, Inc., Racine, Wis., and Russell G. Puhle, Tykor products division of the Borden Company.

Montrose Offers Silicon Items

Montrose Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., is now making available "Montrose Disiloxanes." The silicon compounds are said to be valuable starting materials for high temperature lubricants and hydraulic fluids. Samples and specifications may be obtained from R. W. Greeff & Co., Inc., New York, the exclusive selling agent.

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Aerosol Industry Reported Missing 85 Percent

—Continued from page 3

$10 million could be achieved" in that product group alone.

Citing survey results on only three out of 15 products studied in the nationwide sampling, Mr. Crane added that in the case of burn sprays only 4 percent of those who used burn preparations knew that such products were available in aerosol form. The market for burn preparations in 1955, he said, was estimated at $35 million.

Aerosol Paints and Enamels

Aerosol paints, lacquers and enamels, although first introduced in 1949, were familiar to only 38 percent of the urban families interviewed, and of those only 42 percent had been sufficiently sold on the advantages to purchase one of the self-spraying packages.

On the plus side for merchandisers, the durable-goods market analyst cited aerosol hair sprays as an example of successful merchandising. Sales of all types of hair preparations last year amounted to about $160 million, he said, with the aerosol type of package being familiar to 90 percent of the users and accounting for about half of all the sales of hair preparations.

Dr. Emil G. Klermann of Lehn & Fink Products Corporation, New York, the retiring president of CSMA, reported on recent progress made in the chemical specialties industry.

In the insecticide field, he noted, there has been a great deal of expansion, particularly in pressure packaged products. He also pointed out that a number of new chemicals have been introduced on the market—such as dieldrin for roach control, strobane and perthane for moth control and malathion for control of roaches resistance to other insecticides.

New Antibacterial Agents

In the field of disinfectants and sanitizers, Dr. Klarmann reported, new types of antibacterial agents—the "iodophores"—have been created.

These, he explained, are combinations of iodine with suitable surfactants which display new and desirable properties, especially with regard to freedom from toxicity and irritancy.

"Generally speaking," he commented, "there is a constant trend away from the poisonous, corrosive and malodorous disinfectant formulations of only a few years ago, after the new realization has gained ground that germicidal effectiveness need not be accompanied by toxicity and an unpleasant smell."

"The use of synthetic detergents in packaged products has continued to increase," Dr. Klarmann indicated "while soap usage in these products has continued to register a gradual decline.

"Packaged liquid synthetic detergents have had a sizeable expansion not only through the continued increase in usage of light duty liquid products, but also through the introduction of a number of packaged heavy duty liquid detergents."

Detergents As Toilet Bars

Another major development in the detergent field, he said, has been the combination of detergent materials into bar detergents. Noting that several soapers "are already beyond the test market stage with satisfactory products of this type," he called attention to a recent prediction that toilet bars made with detergents will have a sizeable portion of the toilet bar market by 1960.

Dr. Klarmann cited recent improvements made in aerosol metal containers and went on to say that the introduction of glass containers has made possible great strides in aerosol product diversification. This, he explained, has permitted pressure packaging of materials which are either unstable or incompatible with metals.

Last week's CSMA meeting was marked by the presentation of its 1956 achievement award to Dr. George F. Reddish, chief bacteriologist of the Lambert-Hudnut Division of Warner-Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. Reddish was cited for his "many accomplishments in promoting public health through more effective means of fighting the germs of disease."

Among his other scientific achievements, Dr. Reddish developed methods of determining the effectiveness of disinfectants and antiseptics which became guiding standards for their evaluation.

Unsafe Brake Fluid Ban Urged

A recommendation that all unsafe brake fluid be banned from sale to motorists was made by Francis J. Markey, chairman of the Society of Automotive Engineers brake fluid subcommittee.

Labeling inferior brake fluids as a potential highway killer, Mr. Markey disclosed that eight states already have prohibited the sale of upsafe fluid. He credited Minnesota with being the first state to outlaw the sale of brake fluid which does not meet certain safety standards.

Since Minnesota's action in 1953, he reported, similar safety measures have been adopted by Georgia, California, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Dow Makes Appointments In Plastics, Fibers Units

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has announced the appointment of C. J. Williams to the newly created post of assistant to the sales manager of the plastics department. He will handle staff and administrative responsibilities.

Mr. Williams was formerly sales manager of the recently formed textile fibers department. Succeeding him in that position is Amos L. Ruddock who has been head of the merchandising section of plastics sales for the past ten years.

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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK
December, 1956

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

WYANDOTTE CAUSTIC SODA AND CHLORINE CAPACITY INCREASED.

Plans have been announced for construction of a large-capacity chlorine-caustic manufacturing plant at Wyandotte's new plant site near Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This 1200-acre site on the Mississippi River, where an $8 million ethylene oxide plant is already under construction, has been named the Geismar Works.

The new electrolytic plant will require an investment of over $20 million, and is scheduled for completion in the last half of 1958. The Geismar facilities will increase, by nearly 60 per cent, the total caustic soda and chlorine capacity of Wyandotte Chemicals, which is already one of the largest suppliers of caustic soda and chlorine in the United States. With this increased production, Wyandotte will continue to meet the growing demand for these products.

PLURONICS FOR LOW-COST SURFACTANT-EMULSION DRILLING MUDS

The Pluronic* series of polyols has recently been used successfully in preparing low-cost oil-well drilling muds. Properties of the Pluronics that are desirable for this application include emulsifying, viscosity control, lubricity, deflocculation and filter cake improvement. In addition, a built-in anti-foam action keeps foaming at a minimum.

For those areas where water is used for drilling, Pluronic L61 is recommended. Viscosities can be held low when passing through formations which add solids to the mud. Further, increased bit penetration and decreased bit wear result in cheaper and faster holes.

In the preparation of oil emulsion muds, Pluronic F68LF is outstanding. 1% of Pluronic F68LF, based on the weight of the bentonite, effectively emulsifies 8% lease crude oil in the drilling fluid. The inclusion of 500-1000 p.p.m. of calcium chloride with the Pluronic-emulsion system completes the mud preparation. Nothing further need be added! Viscosity will be low and drilling rate high. The filter cake will be thin and strong with water loss below 10 c.c.

More detailed technical information is available. Address inquiries to Department CO for prompt attention.

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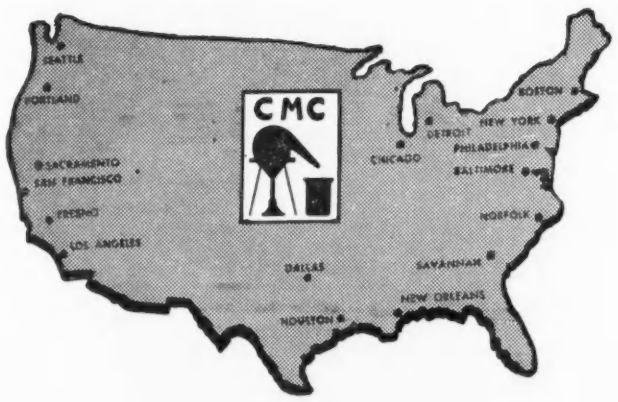

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Chemical Industry in Spain Sharing

—Continued from page 7

to Japan, United Kingdom, United States, Norway and Belgium.

Although Spanish production of nitrogenous materials has climbed considerably in recent years, Spain still must import approximately 70 percent of its requirements. The potential market for United States nitrogenous fertilizers, especially ammonium sulfate, has been estimated at 100,000 to 200,000 tons annually, depending on how competitive prices are with those of European producers.

The market for United States phosphate rock depends largely upon prices of the North African material, which is being imported under a bilateral arrangement with France.

Several leading chemical companies have plants in the province of Santander. Solvay has a large alkali works at Barreda, which makes soda ash, caustic soda, electrolytic soda, and sodium bicarbonate.

Facilities are being expanded and the output of alkalies is expected to triple production in the pre-civil-war year 1935. Real Compania Asturiana at Hinojedo is improving plant installations and will eventually produce 100,000 tons of sulfuric acid annually, as well as elemental sulfur and liquid anhydrous sulfur. Other plants in the Province make calcium carbide, paints, coal-tar products, and plastics.

Union Espanola de Explosivos, S.A., has announced production of two types of dynamite at its Cartagena factory.

Penicillin Plant Authorized

The Ministry of Industry has authorized a group of Spanish pharmaceutical laboratories to install a penicillin plant at Pamplona. Planned initial production which is scheduled for 1957 is 7,000 kilograms annually. Other antibiotics will be manufactured later. The company's capitalization will be 50 million pesetas.

Current production of penicillin is limited principally to two companies. Other firms import and pack penicillin for sale within Spain.

The decrease in United States exports of antibiotics to Spain has been due principally to increased domestic production of these materials.

There are 23 mines producing titanium-bearing ores, but manufacture of titanium dioxide pigments is recent. Fabrica Espanola de Blanco de Zinc, S.A., began such manufacture seven years ago in Barcelona on an experimental basis, but because of technical and financial difficulties plans for commercial production were abandoned.

Another Barcelona firm produced these materials later on a limited scale. Then in 1952 more serious attempts were made by several large chemical firms.

However, Uniquesa and Cromogenia y Quimica Curtiente, S.A., are the only companies now making titanium pigments. Production totaled 3,038 tons in 1955. Uniquesa has a small export trade in the product, but demand from the domestic market is expected to reduce these shipments.

New Plants Under Construction

A number of new chemical plants are under construction and plans for others have been announced. Carburos Metalicas has recetly completed a new oxygen plant at Barcelona.

Importadores de Abonos Nitrogenados and Instituto Nacional de Industria (INI) plan to construct a chemical plant near Escombreras to utilize by-products from the INI oil refinery here.

Union Espanola de Explosivos, S.A., has been authorized to expand its sulfuric acid works at La Manjoya at an estimated cost of 33.7 million pesetas.

A new plant for the production of ammonium sulfate by gas synthesis, now under construction in Zaragosa, will have capacity for 100,000 tons of ammonium sulfate, 75,000 tons of soda ash, and 5,000 tons of ammonia annually. Domestic machinery for the plant will cost 42 million pesetas and imported equipment will total 165 million.

A contract has been signed between Hidro-Nitro Espanol, S.A., and Monsanto Overseas, under which the latter will contribute technical know-how and equipment necessary to increase the Spanish company's output of polyvinyl chloride and facilities for production of polystyrene.

Productos Quimicos Malgrat, S. A., has expanded production of chlorosulfonic acid to three tons daily. Synthetic camphor is being made to relieve shortages of the imported material.

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Aliphatic Organics

Leading producers announced increases last week effective January 1 of 3/10 cent per pound on inhibited formaldehyde, ½ cent per pound on uninhibited formaldehyde, 7/10 cent per pound on USP, X paraformaldehyde and 2 cents per pound on technical grade hexamethylenetetramine. Other major producers had the price advances under consideration and said they expected to follow suit in all cases. The move was commensurate with recent announcement that methanol would be increased 2½ cents per gallon at the first of the new year. Methanol is the chief raw material required in manufacture of formaldehyde, which, in turn, is the starting point in production of paraformaldehyde and hexamethylenetetramine.

Technical grade paraformaldehyde had not moved. Producers said a commensurate increase was expected on the powder but that the flake, which moves in much the greater volume, was not expected to be increased at this time.

USP hexamethylenetetramine was no. advanced and was expected to remain unchanged in the immediate future.

Drum differentials on inhibited formaldehyde were slated for a 1/10c. per pound increase.

One of the leaders was expected to apply the new prices uniformly throughout the nation, eliminating a price premium heretofore in effect in the west. The effect would be to offset the January 1 increases in the west in most instances, actually to effect a small reduction in one case.

January 1 Price Advances

Formaldehyde, inhibited, 3 10c. per lb.
uninhibited, ¼c. per lb.
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., 2c. per lb.
Methanol, 2½c. per gal.
Paraformaldehyde, USP, X, 7 10c. per lb.

Molasses rose again last week, up 1½ cents per gallon on minimum quotations at New Orleans and up 2 cents per gallon at New York. Actually, the median price reported at New Orleans represented a 2 cents per gallon increase. Demand remained slow to moderate at New Orleans, moderate in New York. Supplies were adequate at most marketing points, New Orleans and New York included, but were limited at most lower middle Atlantic and some Texas points.

Ethyl acetate—Figuring on the basis of 85 percent contained ethyl acetate, the Tariff Commission reported production during August amounted to 8,111,283 pounds. That figure brought the cumulative total for 1956 to that point to 58,122,311 pounds, including a monthly high of 9,359,764 pounds produced in January and a low of 5,398,036 pounds turned out in June.

Total output in 1955 was 86,193,886 pounds.

Ethyl Ether—Tariff Commission reported that total output of technical and USP material during August was 7,405,652 pounds, the heaviest production tallied in any one month of 1956 up to that point. The figure is contrasted to 4,341,301 pounds produced in April, the low month this year to date.

Total production for the first eight calendar months was 50,426,074 pounds. Some 68,452,313 pounds was turned out in entire year 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced

Molasses, New Orleans, 1½c. per gal.
New York, 2c. per gal.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
130.79	130.74	130.43	130.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Formaldehyde—A leading producer announced price increases effective January 1, amounting, on tanklots, to ¼c. per pound on methanol-free material and 3/10c. per pound on inhibited grades. Drum differentials will be increased 1/10c. per pound. Another leader in the field was prepared to issue an identical schedule which, in addition, would eliminate Zone 2 (western) differentials. Nationally uniform prices would thus be put into effect at the first of the new year.

In most cases, elimination of the premium on prices in the west will just offset the general increase as it affects consumers in that part of the country. Net increases in the west will be limited. In one instance, the effect will be an actual decline in the western price.

Rising prices on formaldehyde ware given impetus by the recent announcement that methanol quotations would be advanced 2½c. per gallon effective January 1. Methanol is the chief raw material consumed in manufacture of formaldehyde.

On uninhibited material, the January 1 price on tanklots, delivered, will be 4.2c. per pound, compared to the current 3.95c. per pound in the east and 4.2c. per pound (unchanged) in the west.

On material containing 7 to 8 percent methanol, tanklot prices will be increased from 4.2c. per pound to 4.5c. per pound in the east, remaining unchanged at 4.5c. per pound in the west. Carlots prices will be advanced from 6.75c. per pound in the east and 7.05c. per pound in the west to a uniform price of 7.15c. per pound.

On material containing 12 to 15 percent methanol, the new tanklots price of 4.75c. per pound will represent a 3/10c. per pound increase from the 4.45c. per pound eastern consumers were paying currently but will be manifest as a 1/20c. per pound

Aliphatics Foreign Trade: September

Exports and imports of industrial aliphatic organics for the month of September along with the August figures, as reported by the Bureau of Census, and the 1956 cumulative totals were as follows:—

EXPORTS	Quantity	September	August	Total First Nine Months
Alcohols and glycols				
Butyl alcohols	lbs.	6,658,919	2,960,503	31,872,335
Ethyl alcohol and methylated spirits	lbs.	320	12,210	**
Ethylene glycol	lbs.	10,289,161	393,030	45,408,389
Glycerine, 100 percent basis	lbs.	849,493	895,408	7,978,195
Methyl alcohol	gals.	117,573	73,343	**
Propyl alcohols	lbs.	208,082	311,594	4,182,064
Butyl acetate	lbs.	522,439	269,479	7,832,148
Methyl ethyl ketone and methyl acetone	lbs.	774,235	683,445	6,752,728
IMPORTS				
Acetone, MEK and homologues	lbs.	176,495	423,090	6,359,029
Acid, acetic (over 65 percent)	lbs.	492,100	286,440	6,826,780
Acetic anhydride	lbs.	371,490	295,260	2,592,770
Chloro (mono and trichloro) acetic	lbs.	365,746	124,991	2,099,715
Formic	lbs.	62,460	34,030	827,203
Lactic (55 percent or more by weight)	lbs.	1,920	.....	4,590
Alcohol, amyl, and fusel oil	lbs.	4,160	.....	61,760
Butyl	lbs.	.....	.....	194,900
Ethyl	gals.	2,449,192	.....	11,355,962
Glycerine, crude	lbs.	2,533,083	1,226,878	15,935,640
Glycols, their ethers and esters	lbs.	17,186	75,678	280,023
Methyl, including wood alcohol	gals.	10,212	.....	181,383
Vinyl, including derivatives	lbs.	2,542,557	.....	15,759,394
Tetrachloroethane	lbs.	.....	1,000	5,800
Trichloroethylene	lbs.	1,436,437	2,622,848	16,161,500
Vinyl acetate, unpolymerized	lbs.	3,026,040	3,183,200	28,896,433

** No comparable data available.

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Dry Point, °C	190	223
Specify Gravity, 20/20 °C	0.833	0.839
Refractive Index, n_D^{20}	1.432	1.439
Color, APHA	10	10
Alcohol, Wt., %	99+	99+
Flash Point (Open Cup), °F	190	210

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reduction to western consumers, who were heretofore billed at 4.8c. per pound. The carlots price, currently 7c. per pound in the east and 7.35c. in the west, will be uniformly 7.4c. per pound.

The market last week was strong generally, with demand for use in manufacture of formaldehyde-type resins still vigorous

Material with 7 to 8 percent methanol was off seasonally, due to the difficulty of storing it in cold weather. The material is readily decomposed to paraformaldehyde at low temperatures.

Hexamethylenetetramine — Technical material was slated to advance 2c. per pound across the board on January 1. One major producer had already moved last week. Another said there was no doubt that the increase would become industry-wide. A prime factor was the pending 2½c. per gallon increase on methanol, starting material for manufacture of formaldehyde, from which hexamethylenetetramine is made.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., and New York city, the new quotations on bagged material will be 23.3c. per pound on lots of 20,000 pounds or more, 24.3c. per pound on lots of from 1,000 to 19,999 pounds and 25.3c. per pound on smaller lots. For technical material packaged in fibre drums, same basis, new prices will be 25c. per pound on lots of 1,000 pounds or more and 25.3c. per pound on smaller lots.

The market for technical material was strong last week. It was based on demand from the resin industry for its use as a curing (hardening) agent. A solid, product of a reaction of formaldehyde and ammonia, hexamethylenetetramine is used, following adjustment of pH, to transmute certain thermoplastic resins to the thermoset stage by promoting methylene linkages. In this function, its market has participated in the rapid growth of trade in the new shell molding resins, in the treatment of which it is particularly well adapted. Shell molding resins, in turn, have been in increased demand for manufacture of engine casings and castings.

USP hexamethylenetetramine, known to the drug trade as methenamine USP, was not yet scheduled for a price increase. Quotations last week remained at the long-standing level of 40½c. per pound on lots of 500 pounds or more. Other prices were 41½c. per pound on lots of 100-pound fibre drums, 45½c. per pound on 50-pound drums and 46½c. per pound on 25-pound drums.

The market was steady at low volume, and producers did not think it likely that USP prices would be increased at this time.

Virtually the only outlet for USP material, an old one that was on the wane because of advent of modern substitutes, was for medical treatment of kidney ailments and related pathological conditions of the urinary tract.

Molasses—Blackstrap prices continued to soar in the week ended last Monday, Agricultural Marketing Service reported.

At New Orleans, where demand remained only slow to moderate and current deliveries were largely limited to fulfillment of old contract commitments, minimum quotations advanced 1½c. per gallon. Prices now ranged from 27½c. to 28c. per gallon, with most sales reported at the higher figure. The range in the week previous was 26c. to 27c. per gallon.

Reflecting the bullish tendency in New Orleans, prices advanced 2c. per gallon at most east coast points, New York included. The New York quotation now stood at 29c. per gallon. Demand at New York continued moderate.

Supplies were adequate at New Orleans, New York and most other marketing points, exceptions being Houston, Corpus Christi, Savannah, Port Everglades, Wilmington (N. C.) and Norfolk, where they were limited.

Last January 1, prices of blackstrap were 10¼c. per gallon at New Orleans, 12½c. per gallon at New York. Percentage increases since then amount to 168 at New Orleans, minimum, or 173 for the median 28c. price at New Orleans a week ago, and 132 at New York.

Paraformaldehyde—A major producer announced a 7/10c. per pound price increase across the board effective January 1 on USP material. Another of the leaders expected to follow suit.

The 91 percent material had not moved. A major producer said the powder would probably be increased within the next few days effective the first of the new year. The amount would be determined according to formula based on the recent announcement that methanol would be advanced 2½c. per gallon January 1 and the corresponding price increases slated for formaldehyde. The powder was moving in relatively small volume (compared to the flake), its uses mainly confined to resorcinol resins and other specialty items for which fine particle size (of the order of 200 mesh) and high assay value were required.

Flake material (which runs about 8 mesh) was not expected to advance at this time. Close kin to aqueous formaldehyde in its market applications, it was moving in heavy volume to the thriving trade in phenolics, ureas and melamines. It was not regarded as competitive to the powdered form.

USP, X (unlisted in the US Pharmacopoeia since 1947) was scheduled to advance from 18.3c. to 19c. per pound in carlots, from 19.3c. to 20c. per pound in lots of 1,000 pounds or more and from 20.8c. to 21½c. per pound in smaller lots. Packaged in fibre drums, this material assays 95 percent. The market for it last week was described as steady.

Current quotations for the 91 percent material, freight allowed basis, in bags, were 11¼c. per pound in carlots and 13¼c. to 14¼c. per pound in less than carlots for flakes; 16c. per pound in carlots and 17½c. per pound in less than carlots for powder.

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International Nickel Plans Project

—Continued from page 3

agreement with the Manitoba Hydro-Electric Board.

The Hydro agreement provides that the board will undertake construction, at an estimated cost of $32 million to $38 million, of a large power plant at Grand Rapid on the Nelson River to supply power for Inco's new facilities.

The company will assist the province in financing the power plant by way of a four-year $20 million loan during the construction period, bearing interest at 2 percent. Thereafter the loan will be converted into debentures repayable in installments over a period of twenty years.

Inco said that in setting up its expansion program it had taken into account the published invitation by the Office of Defense Mobilization of the United States government to companies inside and outside the United States for the development of plans for new and expanded nickel production facilities.

It added that in response Inco had submitted a proposal to the United States government covering the expansion projects now announced and the circumstances under which a portion of the nickel from Inco's new and additionally expanded facilities might be supplied, at market prices, to the United States government.

Inco stated that while the government had not accepted Inco's proposal, Washington had confirmed that if it determines to enter into contracts for new nickel production in Cuba in connection with its invitation for proposals for expanded production, consideration would also be given to providing Inco with the right to deliver some portion of its new Canadian production to the United States national stockpile. With this confirmation, Inco is proceeding immediately to initiate these extensive expansion projects, it was pointed out, in order to avoid substantial delays by taking advantage of the winter freeze-up for transportation of construction equipment.

To Finance Initial Costs

In order to get the program under way immediately, Inco with its own funds will finance all of the initial capital costs of the undertaking but expects ultimately to be reimbursed for its advances for the construction of the power plant and for advances which may be made for the new thirty-mile railway spur line.

As presently projected Inco's capital investment in Manitoba, not including expenditures already made for exploration and preproduction items, will approximate $115 million. This will include the cost of opening and developing two mines, of constructing a concentrator, smelter, refinery and transportation facilities and of providing certain townsite installations.

The $115 million is exclusive of the $32 million to $38 million power plant costs, of approximately $5 million of costs for the new railroad spur line, and of some $20 million estimated costs of homes and buildings at the townsite."

Inco said the opening up of the Manitoba project in 1960 is part of a major expansion program through which Inco expects to attain an annual over-all regular nickel production capacity of 385 million pounds from its operations in the Sudbury district of northern Ontario and in Manitoba.

In 1955, total Inco Sudbury district nickel production from its own ores was nearly 280 million pounds, consisting of approximately 255 million pounds of regular production and 24 million pounds of special production from high-cost ores for the United States government stockpile.

Inco emphasized that since the Manitoba ores carry very small copper values, Inco's copper production capacity will not be increased correspondingly with the large increase for nickel.

Heretofore the copper production has been nearly as large as nickel production. In view of the costs of separating and refining the copper from the Manitoba ores, the copper content is not regarded as a commercial asset. Minor quantities of cobalt, platinum, palladium, gold and silver are present to assist in making the project successful.

Four-Year Forecast

The company forecast on the basis of Inco's program and the announced expansion plans of others that total free world nickel capacity some four years from now may be of the order of 600 million to 625 million pounds, or an increase of about 175 million to 200 million pounds from all sources above the total of 427 million pounds for 1955.

The forecast is exclusive of the prospect of increased Cuban output beyond the 50 million-pound annual capacity which the United States government will shortly have available at its own plant in Cuba.

Inco said that with the achievement of this world output the total free world capacity for nickel supplies should exceed the entire free world civilian consumption of nickel during the twelve months ended September 30, 1956, by more than 325 million pounds.

"It is evident that a huge demand must be provided in order to sustain the projected enlarged capacities of Inco and other nickel producers," the company said.

It added that therefore "hand in hand with our extensive production projects and continuation of our active exploration for still further sources of nickel, we are going forward energetically with our work of market development and research so as to do everything possible to stimulate the growth of further markets and uses for nickel."

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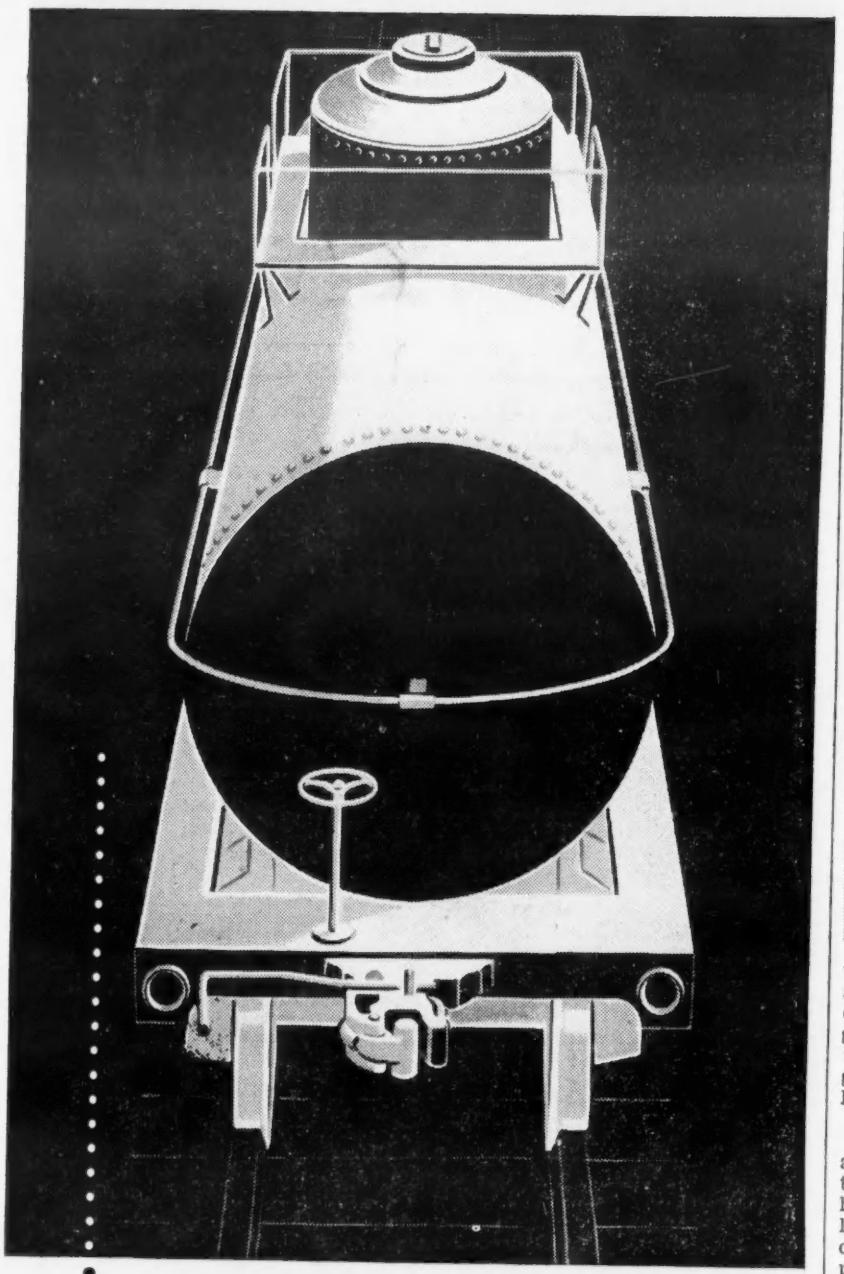

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Benzol was further improved, with consumers shopping for material in excess of their customary quotas. Substantial production slated for the first months of 1957 had already been spoken for. Available material was just sufficient to satisfy consumers' needs. Imports were still substantial, though down markedly from the high volume reported last summer. Some trade sources believed that the frenzied buying of recent weeks was based largely on speculative considerations and could not be supported by fundamental economic factors. They expected to see consumer inventories trimmed early in 1957, followed by a return to trade based on short term, actual requirements of consumers. The result, they said, would be a healthy market from the producer's point of view but not such as to create a general shortage.

Producers of toluol differed in their views of the market. Some said they were satisfied with the improved inventory position since last summer's steel strike. Others said current production and demand trends projected into next year indicated that inventories would be as burdensome as ever by late February or early March, that the prospect was a bleak one. The international situation might influence this market radically, trade sources said, in terms of US government stockpiling and demand for toluol to increase octane ratings of gasoline produced from marginal petroleum crudes in Europe.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
115.56	115.56	115.56	114.60

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances

Acid, fumaric, 1½c. per lb.
Coaltar, crude, 1.6c. per gal.
Creosote, coaltar, crude, 2c. per gal.
soln., 80%, 1.92c. per gal.
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing, Color Index numbers 27, 31, 36, 40, 57, 79, 151, 161, 176, 185, 202, 216, 234, 246, 275, 326, 332, 365, 382, 401, 406, 420, 448, 518, 593, 596, 620, 639, 640, 655, 657, 662, 667, 671, 698, 749, 814, 841, 922, 978, 1054, 1078, 1085, 1096, 1099, 1100, 1113, 1150, 1151 and 1217; prototype numbers 4 and 14; oil soluble Color Index number 73, about 18 percent.
Maleic anhydride, 1½c. per lb.

Xylol, unchanged, was highly active.

Cresylic acid was by now generally available. Producers were able to move their output without much trouble, however. Evidently, manufacturers had learned to utilize poorer grades offered on the import market, which would explain continued low production quotas for tricresyl phosphate and increased interest in dibutyl phthalate and dioctyl phthalate.

Cresols were in good balance. Demand kept the material moving freely, yet consumers were able to satisfy immediate needs.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that production of steel in the week ended December 9 would amount to 100.5 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,473,000 tons of steel. That figure was compared with steel output of 2,489,000 tons in the week previous, 2,463,000 tons in the comparable week last month and 2,416,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1955.

Basic Products

Benzol—Demand, lively in recent months, reportedly picked up added strength in the past two or three weeks. In addition to previously scheduled shipments, consumers were shopping about for extra material. Orders already executed had preempted a considerable part of production slated in the early months of 1957.

Cokeoven producers were moving out all available material and occasionally were obliged to offer the alternative of delayed shipment or rejection to inquiries for extra benzol. On the other hand, consumers were able to get enough material to satisfy current needs.

Volume of imported benzol continued heavy, but trade sources noted a marked decline since mid-summer.

September imports (see table at bottom of this page) were valued at $674,103, which works out to just over 25.63c. per gallon. Included were 1,156,805 gallons from the Netherlands docked at Galveston, valued at $339,304; 557,874 gallons from West Germany brought in at New York, valued at $119,686, and 915,081 gallons valued at $674,103 from the Poland and Danzig area, also docked at Galveston.

Bureau of Census again revised upwards its data on volume of imports during August from Russia to New York. The figure now given is 3,876,106 gallons, increasing total August imports to 7,005,590 gallons and cumulative total imports from all

Aromatics Foreign Trade: September

Following are statistics compiled by the Bureau of Census summarizing the movement of certain aromatic chemicals in foreign commerce. Units employed by the Census Bureau have been retained in all classes. Attention is called to the fact that exports of toluol are reported in pounds and that cresols and cresylic acid ADF imports are given in gallons, while dutiable cresols and cresylic acid imports are reported in pounds.

		September	*August*	*First Nine Months 1956*
EXPORTS				
Aniline oil and salts	lbs.	900	.....	**
Benzol	gals.	32,740	51,700	2,418,656
Coaltar, crude and refined	gals.	67,858	65,615	**
Creosote or dead oil	gals.	70,269	101,370	**
Cresols and cresylic acids	lbs.	836,703	322,681	**
Other coaltar acids	lbs.	98,898	22,889	**
Dimethylaniline	lbs.	431	.....	**
Diphenylamine	lbs.	17,550	228,525	**
Dyes, stains, color lakes and toners of coaltar origin:				
and tone	lbs.	249,442	217,595	**
Indigo, synthetic (all forms)	lbs.	.....	500	**
Sulfur black	lbs.	14,083	.....	**
Other coaltar dyes and stains	lbs.	828,170	706,228	**
Naphthalene, crude and refined	lbs.	.....	.....	**
b-Naphthol and b-naphthol flakes	lbs.	480	.....	**
P	lbs.	5,192,311	6,537,097	34,142,005
graphic chemicals of coaltar origin	lbs.	44,963	48,085	**
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	368,010	988,220	4,757,050
Pitch, from coaltar	long tons	4,269	3,416	34,091
Rubber compounding agents of coaltar origin:				
Accelerators	lbs.	343,730	351,888	**
Antioxidants	lbs.	927,578	504,087	**
C	lbs.	158,280	222,241	**
To	lbs.	2,483,975	4,847,151	43,447,493
IMPORTS				
F	gals.	2,629,760	6,185,918	48,890,836
Creos te and dead oil	gals.	4,952,330	3,991,318	28,175,914
Cr so and cresyl c acid, ADF	gals.	232,191	426,926	2,517,989
Dutiab le	lbs.	89,195	.....	850,681
Naphthalene, dist lled at less than 79° C	lbs.	8,580,725	6,470,785	64,052,981
Dist lling at 79°C and over	lbs.	47,227	90,278	504,877
Zylci	lbs.	.....	.....	46,710

** Separately reported in first six months of 1956.

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sources in the first eight calendar months of 1956 to 47,080,748 gallons.

On the basis of the $994,397 value originally reported for Russian imports in August, the average price of the material would be worked out to slightly less than 25½c. per gallon.

Russian benzol was still coming into this country in substantial volume, but producers noted that the volume had declined markedly since summer.

While some producers expressed optimism without equivocation, others had the feeling that the current buying flurry was exaggerated by speculative influences and that the pace could not be supported by fundamental economic considerations. For example, there had been some talk of a possible price increase. Few trade sources now believed that such a move was in the works at this time. These sources believed that there would be a period of inventory trimming in early 1957, followed probably by a leveling off in volume of trade commensurate with actual current consumer requirements. Business would remain healthy, they thought, but not such as to create a general shortage.

No one could say how much benzol had accumulated in storage or in reserve stocks of end products, but it was generally believed that a good deal of the material moved out of producers' plants remained unconsumed in terms of consumer requirements for end products.

Cresylic Acid—Material was generally available by last week. Much of it came within specifications which until recently were in little demand. Manufacturers evidently had found a way to take advantage of lower prices on poorer grades, which appeared to be an explanation for the continued depressed rate of production of tricresyl phosphate and more active trade in dibutyl phthalate, dioctyl phthalate and other, low priced plasticizers.

A fair amount of imported acid was available, but most of it fell within the broader specifications.

Over-all, the market was in even balance. Material was no longer under restraint of allocations, but producers were able to move output readily.

Naphthalene—The market was still rather easy last week. Cokeoven yields continued very heavy. Foreign material was coming in under contract in substantial volume. Inventories had become awkwardly large in several areas, and material offered on spot on the import market was going begging.

Heavy buying last spring had evidently

Cokeoven Output: September

Following are cokeoven production statistics comparing September 1956 and the same month in 1955 as reported by the Bureau of Mines. Only cokeoven output is represented. (Creosote content of creosote-coaltar solutions was not calculated prior to Jaunary 1956.)

	September 1956	*September* 1955	*First Nine Months* 1956	*First Nine Months* 1955
Benzol (excluding motor grade) .gals.	15,080,753	14,732,200	127,160,533	126,192,300
Creosote oil:—				
Creosote-coal tar solution... gals.	300,872	383,100	2,873,249	3,843,600
Content in solution.....gals.	251,900	.....	2,417,528	.....
100 percent straight distillate...gal.	2,244,733	2,159,100	16,255,605	19,735,400
Total 100 percent creosote...gals.	2,496,633	.....	18,673,133	.....
Crude coal tar.....gals.	72,482,494	72,361,900	606,479,888	629,549,600
Solidifying under 74° C.....lbs.	3,534,175	3,370,800	26,381,929	27,247,000
[illegible] 74° C.....lbs.	1,635,839	1,513,100	11,848,954	13,712,900
At 76° C and under 79° C.....lbs.	13,700,437	11,887,000	91,914,087	95,447,500
Total .....lbs.	18,870,451	16,770,900	130,144,970	136,408,100
Solvent naphtha, refined.....gals.	19,802	17,800	138,948	193,100
Toluol .....gals.	3,151,838	3,219,700	26,886,287	28,453,800
Xylol .....gals.	910,346	917,000	7,634,006	8,549,600

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Coal Chemicals

precluded the usual secondary seasonal high in volume that is ordinarily reported at about this time for refined naphthalene for moth balls. Absence of this extra business was regarded as negligible, however, since its volume at best constitutes only a very small fraction of the total trade in crude and refined naphthalene.

Phenol—The market was steady last week. With about the same percentage of production capacity in operation as that reported a few months ago, output was moving at a satisfactory pace.

Demand was at least as good as it had been early in the year, perhaps a bit better. It was strong but by no means urgent.

The price structure was regarded as stable.

Excess plant facilities were sufficient to meet on short notice substantially increased consumer requirements.

Toluol—Producers were still taking sides in their views on the market picture.

Some, comparing the current inventory position to that which prevailed before last summer's steel strike brought relief, emphasized improvement. Granting that this market was not all that could be desired, they said they were contended in the circumstances.

Others could see little fundamental improvement. These sources said the stock position was still improved, compared to that of last spring but predicted it would be as cumbersome as ever by late February or early March on the basis of current production rates and extrapolation of current demand trends.

One producer said that, regardless of inventory and cumulative market influences, the tone of last week's market was slightly improved in terms of supply and demand. A factor was increased demand for gasoline with a higher octane number, for both automotive and aviation use, manifest in petroleum producers' withholding more toluol from the open market and retaining it in the gasoline stream.

The divergent views were heavily prejudiced by the international situation. Some time ago, it was anticipated that the government would discontinue altogether its purchases of toluol for stockpiling. When the Middle East conflict grew tense, some producers anticipated heavy government buying. Now the prospect for this seemed more remote.

Another international aspect depended on the fact that the European petrochemicals industry was faced with an acute shortage of petroleum crudes. Trade sources suggested the possibility that Europe might have to utilize marginal crudes for gasoline and boost octane ratings with toluol.

Xylol—This market, its position unchanged in recent months, was highly active. It was tight from the point of view of cokeoven producers, in that their entire output was sold up without effort. Consumers, however, were able to get all the material they needed. The petroleum industry was able to make up any deficit in cokeoven output on short notice.

p,p'—Methylenedianiline — A basic producer reduced the carlots price on puri-

—Continued on page 56

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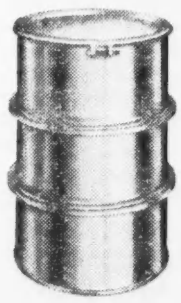

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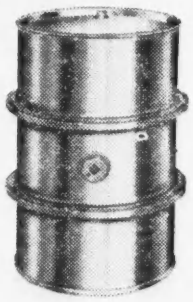

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Agricultural Chemicals

Inquiries continued to rise in the market, though for the most part real interest is lacking and conditions remain relatively unchanged from those of a month ago. Production is the major variation, though pesticide has shown fair strides and some fertilizers have been relieved of excess material through foreign shipments. Ammonium nitrate took another slash in its discount level, moving its price up $1 to a $63 per unit ton. The base price of $64 per unit ton will be resumed at the end of the month and will remain, except in the instance of spot discounts that might arise, until July when the discount cycle begins once again. Animal proteins showed little movement. Dealers for fishmeal and fishscraps noted that the market for their material at present is entered into an interum period and little if any movement of domestic material is either available or moving.

Government sources, in a recent report, noted that fertilizer prices would continue to decline. In a special report on farm costs presented to the annual Outlook Conference held by the Department of Agriculture, it was noted that average prices paid by farmers for fertilizer during 1956 remained at about the 1955 level, or about six percent above prices paid in 1947-49, and somewhat lower than prices paid in 1951, 1952 and 1953. This is in contrast with some of the other important elements of farm costs, such as farm machinery prices (up 40 percent from the 1947-49 average), motor vehicle prices (up 31 percent), farm wage rates (up 28 percent) and farm real estate taxes (up five percent per acre).

January 1 Price Advances

Nitrogen solution, 6c. per unit.
Anhydrous ammonia, $5 per ton.
Ammonium nitrate, $1 per ton.

The report also noted that available supplies reached an all time high this year. Wholesale prices reported for most nitrogenous fertilizers were lower than for the previous year. Some seasonal changes in prices of these materials occured. They reflected an effort to encourage summer and fall movement, thus reducing the cost of storage for the manufacturer and relieving congestion in storage and transit.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tankage, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
108.72	108.70	106.30	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium nitrate—The monthly variation on the discount levels for this material took place last week with the final discount, $1 per unit, leaving the material listing on the market for $63 per unit ton. This is the final of the series of discounts from the base price of $64 per unit ton (which will return into effect at the end of this month) beginning with a $5 to $6 discount range in July and shifting downward with monthly variations of generally $1 to the present quote. The system, an attempt at leveling buying habits through the year to avoid the strong seasonal and off-seasonal cycles, has been in effect for some time.

Animal Proteins—The market continued slow and easy last week with little variation in either movement or price. The only shift in price came out of Chicago where tankage stiffened slightly, advancing 25c. to a $5.25 per unit listing. The New York listing for tankage remained at its $4.75 level. Blood was toneless with the New York quote standing at $5.25 per unit and the Chicago price also remaining at the previous $5 listing. Most of this material has withstood at present levels the limited demand of the past few weeks. Fishmeal and fishscraps, in the final days of the domestic fishing season, showed limited supply and remained at the previous listings of $140-$142 and $136-$138 respectively.

During September, 1956, a total of 29,252 tons of fishmeal and scrap was manufactured in the United States and Alaska, according to a report by the Department of the Interior. This was a decrease of 1,359 tons (four percent) in production compared with the same month one year ago. Menhaden production during September, 1956, amounted to 24,480 tons of meal and scrap—ten percent less than reported for the same month in 1955.

Imports of fishmeal into the United States during August, 1956, amounted to 4,898 tons compared with 4,974 tons imported during the same month of 1955

Lime—Sale of lime for agricultural uses in August totaled 17,943 short tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. The figure is lower than the 18,974 sold in July and the 22,820 short tons sold in August of the year previous. Total sales of lime for the first eight months of the year totaled 177,286 short tons as against the 174,911 short tons sold during the same period of the year previous.

Quicklime sales in August, 7,837 short tons, reflected a sharp decline from the 10,589 sold in July and was also less than the 9,822 short tons sold in August, 1955. Sales for the first eight months of 1956 amounted to 66,494 short tons as compared with the 53,952 short tons sold in the first eight months of 1955.

The 110,106 short tons of hydrated lime sold in August of this year reflected an advance over the 8,385 short tons sold in the month previous but was less than the 12,998 short tons sold during August, 1955. 110,792 short tons of hydrated lime was sold during the first eight months of the year as compared with 120,959 short tons sold during the same period of 1955.

Phosphate—Production figures for concentrated superphosphate, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 57,170 short tons in September as compared with the 40,825 short tons produced the month previous and the virtually identical figure of 57,379 short tons produced in September of the year previous. Stocks on hand at the beginning of the month were 167,733 short tons as compared with the 170,890 on hand at the end of August and the 88,750 short tons on hand at the beginning of September, 1955. Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 160,765 short tons as compared with the 167,733 short tons at the end of August and 92,284 short tons at the end of September, 1955.

Potash Muriate—Market conditions for this agricultural chemical remained pretty much at previous levels of activity. Producers noted that a heavy shipment of material shipped to Japan late in the fall helped to relieve the market somewhat from its overstocked position. However, on the whole, the potash muriate market continued to show heavy stocks and little movement.

Urea—Producers reported a slight pickup in outlook for this material last week as the pre-seasonal production period began to reflect a few inquiries. Real interest, however, is not anticipated before the first of the year. Production figures for the first nine months of this year are as follows:

	Pounds
January	71,908,760
February	66,383,100
March	71,934,920
April	69,308,640
May	75,891,500
June	61,853,120
July	51,566,620
August	62,525,520
September	67,434,480

Pesticides

2,4-D—This material continued to show some movement in the market last week, dealers here reported, as the export season for pesticides advanced into its strong period. Dealers in qualities of 2,4-D other than technical grade noted an advance in the price of their commodity. However, it was said, the price of technical grade material would not be shifted at this time.

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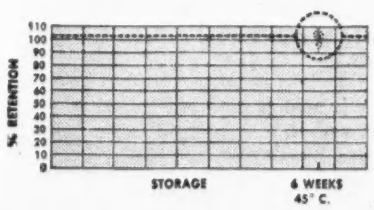

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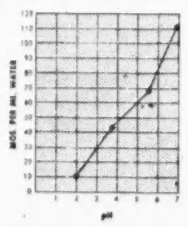

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Prices were unchanged in the fine chemicals market after the flurry of advances announced in recent weeks. Increases reported two weeks ago, by a major producer, on gallic acid, NF, pyrogallol, NF, and pyrogallic acid, technical, were found to have been accepted generally throughout the trade. Changes previously noted on lead acetate, NF crystals, ammonium sulfate, purified, and sodium chloride, USP, were fully maintained. Gradually accumulated increases in the costs of production, of raw materials and labor were said to be reasons for the upward trend, of late, in fine chemicals markets.

The picture on vitamins was unchanged. Prices were firmly quoted and producers were of the opinion that strong consuming interest could be expected to continue substantially into the new year. It was suggested that fuel shortages at foreign sources would add to production costs of overseas operators. This, coupled with the political uncertainty in Europe and the Middle East and the costly shipping rates which have come into existence with the closing of the Suez Canal, was reason enough to lend a firmer tone to the already strong market for domestic vitamins as well as antibiotics and sulfonamides.

Tartrates were reported moving in moderate business volume at the advanced levels established early in October. Major domestic producers were unanimous in accepting the changes on tartrates. However, as has been noted before, importers are divided in their price quotations. Some have quoted increased prices while others continued reporting prices which prevailed over the past summer.

Trading in mercurials and bismuth salts was routine. The former materials were still finding their principal use in stomach preparations. Sales of mercurials, as used in pharmaceutical products was steady at a low volume.

Dealers in water soluble gum products such as tragacanth and locust bean continued to quote advanced prices and report shortages. These conditions were expected to be prevalent in this market for some time.

Medicinal alkaloids were steady so far as sales and prices are concerned. Quinine, atropine and pilocarpine demands were moderate at a low volume.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Ammonium sulfate, purified, 1c. per lb.
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., 2c. per lb.
Sodium chloride, USP, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

None.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
65.26	65.25	65.22	66.41

For Current Prices see Page 9

Acid Gallic—A price advance of 20c. per pound announced two weeks ago by a major producer was generally accepted last week throughout the industry. The increase was attributed by producers to gradually rising costs of production which could no longer be absorbed. Gallic prices had been substantially the same since October, 1950, when the price was $1.80 per pound. The present price is $2 for NF material in 1000 pound lots. Smaller lots range in price from $2.02 to $2.22 per pound.

Alkaloids—Trading in this market was quiet last week. There were no price changes noted since last reports earlier in the fall. NF quinine was quoted at 54c. per ounce while the bisulfate was priced at 37½c. Trade needs were modest and sales were steady at a low volume. Pilocarpine hydrochloride was said to be moving in moderate volume as a medicinal for the treatment of pulmonary cardiac diseases. The hydrochloride ranged in price from $4.75 to $5.25 while nitrate prices for USP material were quoted from $4.65 to $5.15 per ounce. There was good demand for quinidine sulfate, USP, at prices ranging from 73c. to 75c. Supplies were adequate to fulfill the modest needs of the trade at this time.

Amphetamines—Interest was moderate and sales were steady at a low volume. Prices are unchanged from levels established early in 1953. Dibasic dextro-amphetamine hydrochloride, sulfate and phosphate were quoted at $28 per pound while dl material of the same salts was listed at $6 per pound. It was pointed out that although new drugs have entered into competition with these medicinals in recent years, amphetamines continue to find good usage as central nervous system stimulants.

Bioflavonoids—An increase in the use of bioflavonoids was forecast almost unanimously by dealers. Prices were unchanged and supplies ample. The place of hesperidin ascorbic acid preparations in the treatment of conditions which show capillary fragility has been pretty well established as far as investigators have been able to determine. Much research remains to be done, it was said, both nutritionally and pharmacologically, but the bulk of evidence seems to point to a new and useful group of compounds which will increase in value and use as more research is done.

Assay methods to determine relative values, chromatographic studies of the multiple flavonoids, and phisiological effects in stress are all examples of important fields of research now underway.

It was pointed out that the bulk of controversy concerning citrus bioflavonoids has been centered around claims of their efficacy in the treatment of the common cold. It has been suggested that the fundamental importance of the bioflavonoids in cold treatment was stressed by the absence of any suggestion in the literature that the bioflavonoid-ascorbic acid combination show any analgesic properties. Current literature suggests that possibly the best results (and least known), have been obtained with bioflavonoid ascorbic acid preparations in habitual abortion cases. Studies indicate that correction of abnormal capillary fragility in habitual aborters decreases the possibility of retroplacental hemorrhages.

Codliiver Oil—Fishing was reportedly poor which, dealers said, would account for the decidedly firmer tone in this market during recent weeks. Prices on USP medicinal codliver oil ranged from $1.45 to $1.55 according to quantity and seller. Consumer interest was on the increase, it was said, in the face of developing shortages in fish oils and fishliver oils. Trade sources indicated that business was good and could be compared very favorably with last year.

Gelatin—Total production of gelatin in September was 4,260,000 pounds according to figures released by the Census bureau, as against an October figure of 4,827,000. The increase in production was attributed by one producer to the seasonal increase in demand from pharmaceutical manufacturers for use in tableting and from confectioners in anticipation of the coming holiday season. Production in October of last year totaled 4,386,000 pounds.

Edible gelatin accounted for 3,116,000 pounds of the total production in September while production for pharmaceutical needs in the same month was 369,000 pounds. Edible production in October was 3,534,000 pounds as compared with a figure of 374,000 pounds turned out for pharmaceutical use in the same month.

Gelatin shipments in October totaled 4,459,000 pounds and included edible, pharmaceutical, technical and photographic grades.

Hexylresorcinol—Prices on this item have been unchanged for several years. Fifty pound lots or more of hexylresorcinol were quoted at $14 per pound. Demand was routine and supplies were plentiful. As an established anthelmintic, hexylresorcinol was said to be moving in good business volume for veterinary use.

Iodides—Trading in this market was quiet as dealers reported moving into an inventory period. Stocks were ample and demands were steady at a low volume. Feed grade iodides were in an unsettled position as they have been for some time. It was virtually impossible, trade sources said, to set an accurate price schedule for iodide salts used in the feed industry. Potassium iodide was quoted ranging in price from $1.90 to $1.95 as it has been in past months. Resublimed iodide was priced from $2.30 to $2.32 among major domestic producers.

Menadione—Demand was routine and supplies were quite ample to care for the current modest needs of the trade. Dealers quoted prices ranging from 4 4/10 to

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

5c. per gram. Vitamin K prices have been unchanged since the spring of last year when prices were declined from 6c. per gram to the present levels.

Mercurials—Trade in mercurials was routine as it has been for many months. Mercury metal consumed for use in pharmaceuticals in the January to June period totaled 51,832 pounds. Dental preparations required an additional 40,584 pounds, during the same period, while general lab uses accounted for 336,375 pounds. Prices on mercurial salts such as white and red precipitate, calomel and corrosive sublimate were unchanged. Stocks were ample to fill the modest needs of the trade.

Riboflavin—Interest was strong for USP riboflavin priced at $65 per kilo. It was reported that producers specializing in the production of riboflavin as a fermentation by-product were offering feed grade ribo at prices ranging from 4½c. to 5c. per gram. USP material was moving in good business volume and it was felt that B₂ could be expected to find new and varied uses while maintaining its present position as a primary component in B-complex vitamin preparations. Supplies were ample to fill current needs and production facilities were reported operating at peak levels.

Sodium Alginate—Uses for this item as a colloidal stabilizer have expanded in rerent years it was said so that demand is no longer confined principally to dairy companies for ice cream manufacture. Food grade material was reported moving at a steady pace to pharmaceutical producers for use in oral suspension products. Technical material continued to find good use in the paper making industry. Prices were unchanged and NF sodium alginate, 300 pounds or more, was listed at 93c. per pound. Supplies were quite ample to cover the requirements of the trade at this time.

Tartrates—Tartrates were the subject of moderate consumer interest with the bulk of needs coming from baking soda manufacturers for cream of tartar and from drug and cosmetic manufacturers for tartar emetic. Prices on the domestic item were unchanged from the levels established in early October. Importers were still somewhat divided in their price quotations with some of them going along with the advances in the domestic product and others continuing to quote prices which prevailed over the past summer. Competition continued keen between domestic and imported materials, although as in other areas, the uncertainty of foreign sources tended to promote a firmer domestic market, it was said. It was pointed out that this type of thinking was prevalent in the industry whether warranted or not.

Botanicals

Dealers were moving away from a period of harvest seasons and into a time when stocks were being used without replacement. Supplies of many items were either not available or in a very tight position. Trade sources noted other factors which would enter into the botanical drug picture in the coming months. Reference was made to the always important Middle East which is the starting point for so many imported botanical drugs. Shipments at present are being diverted around Cape Horn and it was said that increased freight rates would cause prices to be increased proportionally. Fuel shortages arising out of the continued production mixups in the oil fields of the Middle East has caused cargo space to be at a premium. In many cases, the collection of botanical drugs is so arduous that labor has been difficult to obtain. This condition has been more in evidence in the collection of domestic botanicals than in the imported ones. It was pointed out too, that standards of living in the areas of the United States formerly associated with the collection of drugs have increased so that drug collection is not as attractive as it once was. The industrialization of the southern states, in particular, during the past decade, has caused labor costs to soar. Reports on the whole were pessimistic. Supplies were short on critical items both domestic and imported, and prices were advancing.

Water soluble gum products were unchanged last week. Interest was reported moderate for arabic while locust bean and tragacanth continued to be sought after items. Tragacanth prices were much the same last week as in the previous week. Locust bean, on the other hand, was reported somewhat stronger in view of recent indications that another crop might not be available due to adverse weather conditions at foreign sources.

Chamomile Flowers—Hungarian and Roman grades were reported by dealers to be in tight supply. Stocks were being used without replacement as was the case with most of the botanical drugs since harvest periods occurring earlier in the year have been completed. Roman flowers were quoted by trade sources ranging from $2.30 to $2.75 per pound. Hungarian style flowers were quoted ranging from 85c. to 95c.

Gums—Locust bean gum was said to be in a strong price position since it has been indicated that a new crop might not be available due to adverse weather conditions reported at foreign sources. Tragacanth No. 1 ribbons were quoted ranging in price from $4.50 to $4.70 per pound. Both of these items were in very tight

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supply and conditions were likely to get worse before they got better. Consumer interest in arabic gum was moderate and said by one dealer to be disappointing. Benzoin and myrrh were routine and olibanum siftings were unavailable as has been the case since the beginning of the fall season.

Jalap Root—Dealers continued to report no offerings on the spot market. Inquiry has been limited in recent years, it was said, since equally potent synthetic cathartics with reportedly fewer side effects have been marketed. Most botanical drugs, it was pointed out, are being used without replacement since peak harvest seasons are long past.

Olibanum—Siftings, a dealer reported, would not be available until February when a new harvest is expected. Material, i. available, will probably be high priced. This was to be expected for the general line of imported botanicals in view of the critical political situation in many of the countries prominent in drug collection. Increased freight rates were an added headache and shipments of olibanum from ports in British Somaliland and Egypt were, if anything, uncertain.

Chemicals Buying Help Granted Three Countries

The Philippines last week was issued an authorization by the International Cooperation Administration to purchase $732,000 of dieldrin, 50 percent wettable powder, and sprayer nozzle tips. Purchases will be made from United States suppliers through the Federal Supply Service, General Services Administration, under authorization No. 92-51-013-5-79001.

ICA also issued an authorization to Formosa to purchase $700,000 of agricultural pesticides from world sources under PA No. 84-236-99-H9-7002. The authorization also provides for acquisition of the pesticides through barter for surplus agricultural commodities of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Preference is to be given to all barter offers involving $100,000 or more.

Turkey was issued an authorization by ICA to purchase $100,000 of rosin from world sources under PA No. 77-390-99-A5-7201. Purchases will be made under contracts entered prior to May 31, 1957, providing for delivery before November 30, 1957.

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate Development Announced

A new grade of sodium lauryl sulfate, of exceptionally high purity, is now being produced by American Alcolac Corporation, Baltimore, Md. The material, tradenamed "Sipon WD Crystals," is made by a unique solvent crystallization process which was developed by Alcolac.

Operated on a pilot plant scale for some months, the method has now been put into operation in a new commercial-size plant unit which will be used exclusively for the manufacture of the pure sulfate.

Physically, the new product is a fine white powder with a mild odor. Chemically, it averages more than 99.7 percent alkyl sulfates and most impurities are said to be present only in second decimal point percentages.

Hydrogen Cyanide Rule Is Sought by Cyanamid

A petition has been filed with the Food and Drug Administration by American Cyanamid Company, New York, for a tolerance of 100 parts per million for residues of hydrogen cyanide in or on spices and a tolerance of 25 parts per million for this pesticide chemical in or on buckwheat, oats, and sorghum.

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has filed a petition proposing a tolerance of 25 parts per million for residues of zineb in or on certain listed vegetable crops.

Tetracycline Rules Amended

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration covering the testing and certification of antibiotic preparations were amended last week. The amendments related to certain ointments containing tetracycline, and to tetracycline phosphate complex resins.

NARD to Retain Dargavel

The executive committee of the National Association of Retail Druggists has renewed the contract with John W. Dargavel as executive secretary and general manager. The contract was extended to 1961. It was also decided to hold the 1957 convention of NARD in Minneapolis, Minn., October 6 through 10.

Heavy Water Plant of AEC In Indiana to Be Shut Down

Operation of the Atomic Energy Commission's heavy water plant near Dana, Ind., is to be discontinued and the facility placed in a standby condition, AEC announced last week. The plant is being operated for the commission by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Dana is one of the commission's two heavy water units. The other is at the Savannah River plant in South Carolina, also operated by duPont. AEC said that it was closing down the Dana plant, the least economical of the two, because forecasts of future heavy water requirements now indicate that only one of the units will be needed during the next few years.

The shutdown will be accomplished over a period of nine months with the plant put in full standby condition late in 1957.

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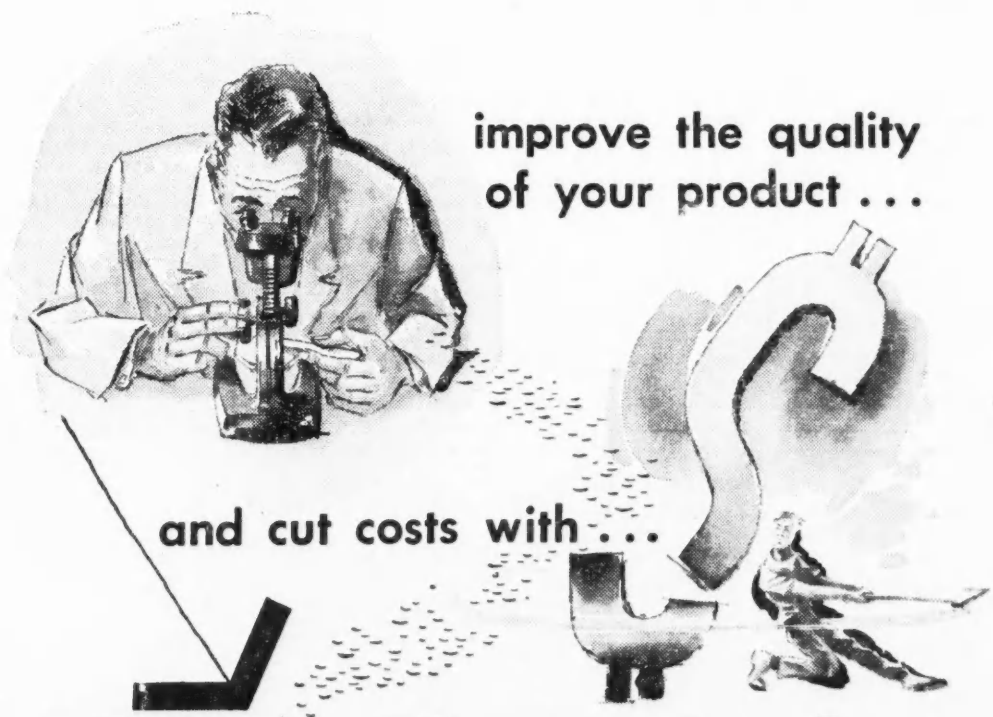

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Coal Chemicals

—*Continued from page 50*

fied material by 20c. per pound plus cost of freight. The price was formerly 74c. per pound on a works basis. Now it was 54c. per pound, freight allowed. The foregoing quotations applied throughout continental US except in the far west, where the price was reduced to 55c. per pound, freight allowed.

The company announced that it would no longer offer the stripped grade, which had a minimum melting point of 75.0° C. The purified grade, with minimum melting point of 89.0° C, provides more uniform, freer flowing flakes, lighter color and improved physical form.

The producer was hopeful that heavy demand would be created for MDA for use in manufacture of methylene bis (4-phenyl isocyanate). The latter, used as a coating for rubber and plastics and in foam applications and adhesives, was one of the new diisocyanates under evaluation for possible use in manufacture of polyurethane solid rubber elastomers. Properties of the elastomers are such as to have given rise to the talk about automobile tires that would last through the length of life of the car that comes equipped with them.

Current market for MDA was based in large part on demand for the material for use as a curing agent for epoxy resins, to which it imparts high heat distortion temperature, resistance to chemical attack and ability to withstand sustained stress.

Phthalic Anhydride—Consumers through last week had not yet had time to work off the heavy stock accumulation acquired in the buying flurry that preceded the effective date, October 15, of new, higher prices. Consequently, the market remained quiet last week.

Producers detected a solid foundation for trade in heavy volume in first quarter 1957 in rate of consumption of phthalic by the automobile industry, which recently announced higher production quotas, and other hardgoods manufacturers. They predicted that consumers would try to live on inventories through December 31, in order to be able to indicate limited stocks in their annual reports, then come back into the market with enthusiasm.

The widespread switch from tricresyl phosphate to other plasticizing agents, notably dibutyl phthalate and dioctyl phthalate, was giving trade in phthalic anhydride an extra boost.

A leading oil company served notice that it was going to enter the market with a substantial increment to domestic phthalic production.

Isophthalic acid was by now become a market influence but evidently had not yet made heavy inroads into phthalic trade.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending Dec. 9 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	962,746
Ammonia sulfate	lbs.	40,994,328
Benzol	gals.	3,664,644
Coaltar	gals.	18,012,659
Creosote	gals.	698,767
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,897,567
Pyridine	bls.	13,973
Toluol	gals.	807,464
Xylol	gals.	232,922

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- DIGITOXOSE, D (†)
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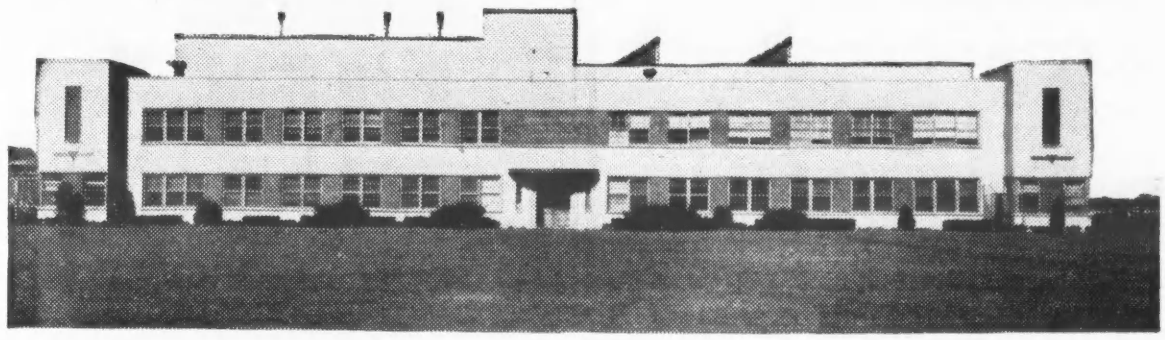
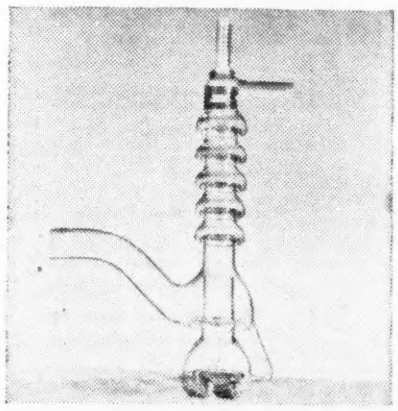


This is the house that vacuum built

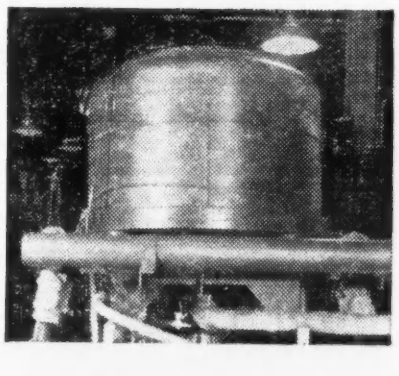
This is the pump that made the vacuum

We developed this type of high vacuum pump back in the 1920's while looking for a way to improve the packaging of film for the tropics. It happens we never used it for that because a better tropical packaging technique turned up.



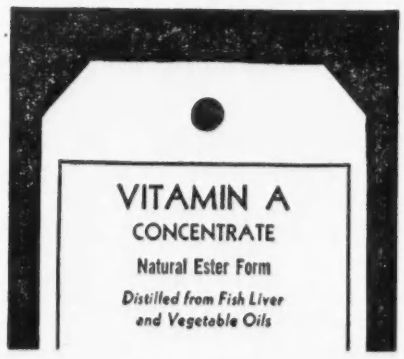
This is the molecular still that used the pump

The new pump was too good to forget. Somebody got the idea of using it on a high vacuum molecular still. It worked fine. So we started distilling all sorts of heat-sensitive materials that you couldn't distill any other way.



This is the vitamin A that was made in the still

When we got the idea of distilling fish liver oils to concentrate the vitamin A we started something. There was no concentrated vitamin A of such high quality available at the time. This was something really new

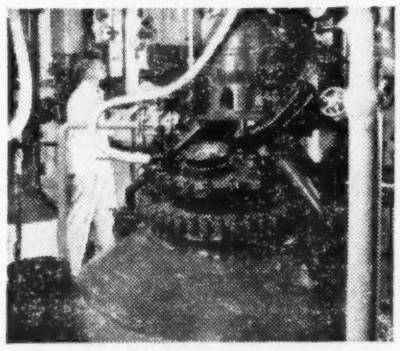


This is the margarine with no fishy taste

Molecular distillation not only produced a highly concentrated product, it removed most of the fishy smell and taste. This was a big boon to the margarine industry when, in the 1930's, it first started fortifying the product.

This is the kettle that emptied the stills

We don't make much vitamin A by molecular distillation any more. We use reaction kettles instead. This is fine because we need our modern stills to meet the rapidly growing demand for vitamin E by pharmaceutical manufacturers.



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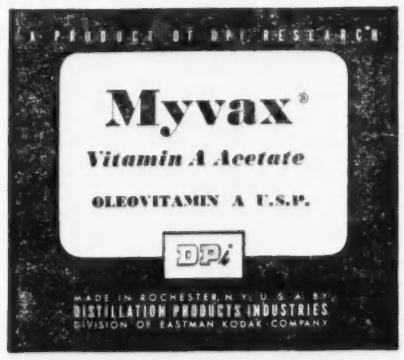

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12 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
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29 bbls, Bilboa
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—300 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERSULFATE—100 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—5 dms, Ungerer & Co, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—32 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Havre
10 dms, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Rotterdam
38 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
9 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
22 dms, Cabric Color & Chemical Co, Halifax
2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
26 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Hamburg
74 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
12 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, London
ANTIBIOTICS—159 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Vera Cruz
ANTIMONY—220 kgs, Watson Geach, Liverpool
REGULUS—50 cs, C Gitlan, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—287 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Apapa
ARGOL—394 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Buenos Aires
ARSENIC, METALLIC—69 dms, Danwill Co, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Lourenco Marques
1,600 bgs, North American Asbestos Corp, Lourenco Marques
400 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
600 bgs, Davies Turner & Co, Durban
ASCORBIC ACID—10 cs, Upjohn Co, Sydney
BARBASCO ROOT—147 bls, Irving Trust Co, Callao
BARIUM OXIDE—48 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
BATU GUM—318 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Samarinda
BEESWAX—16 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
94 bgs, Havana
47 bgs, Tampico
BENZOIN GUM—9 cs, George Lueders & Co, Bangkok
12 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BILE ACIDS—4 dms, Wallace & Tiernan Inc, Buenos Aires
12 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
OX—12 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
BLEACHING POWDER—175 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
BUTANEDIOL—2 dms, Vineland Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CADMIUM—175 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
661 cs, Indussa Corp, Lobito
300 cs, W R Grace & Co, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—30 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
CHLORTETRACYCLINE—40 cs, Chas Pfizer & Co, Southampton
HYPOPHOSPHATE—12 cs, Oxford Chemical Co, London
LACTATE—51 kgs, Copenhagen
CAMPHOR OIL—20 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
POWDER—10 cs, Dillons Chemical Co, Ltd, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Penang
CANDELILLA WAX—560 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—1 bbl, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
10 dms, Rotterdam
SEED—100 bgs, Spartan Trading Corp, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
200 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, ACTIVATED—915 bgs, D C Andrews, London
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Narda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Cochin
CARNAUBA WAX—167 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Fortaleza
265 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Fortaleza
67 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Salvador
CASEIN—300 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Pacific National Bank, Melbourne
1,000 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Melbourne
3,500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, C A Sayous, Buenos Aires
2,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—160 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—75 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
618 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
425 bls, Shippers Produce Corp, Rotterdam
33 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
978 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
3,254 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—738 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Guayaquil
736 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
1,380 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
2,388 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salvador
12,487 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CHINA CLAY—952 bgs, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CHLORDANE—2 dms, Havana
CHLORINATED RUBBER—1,100 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHOLIC ACID—4 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Fritzsche Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—75 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
25 dms, United Global Corp, Hong Kong
10 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Keelung
25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Keelung
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
11 dms, John D Walsh Co, Keelung
45 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Keelung
8 dms, C T Wilson, Vera Cruz
CLAY—1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam
840 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
1,200 bgs, Avonmouth
CLOVE—250 bes, Djibouti
COALTAR DYES—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
11 dms, Antwerp
COBALT OXIDE—100 cks, Antwerp
COCONUT OIL—740 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
1,012 tons, Manila
COD OIL—25 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns
CODLIVER—255 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
OIL—300 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Aalesund
COPAL GUM—28 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
64 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CORIANDER SEED—1,250 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Genoa
1,250 bgs, Louis Furth, Genoa
43 bgs, Hismoco American Co, London
CORN STARCH—4,120 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTONSEED OIL—1 dm, Bunge Corp, Santos
CREAM OF TARTAR—500 bgs, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—372 dms, H A Gogarty, Avonmouth
100 dms, London
CUMIN SEED—365 bgs, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONE—35 cs, Kellogg Seed Co, Kobe
100 cs, Wagner Bros, Kobe
DAMMAR GUM—140 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, London
70 bgs, Singapore
DERRIS ROOT—127 bls, Abidjan
DESOXYCHOLIC ACID—16 kgs, Henley & Co, Buenos Aires
DEXTRIN—1,196 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
105 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
350 bgs, Paisley Products, Rotterdam
1,250 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
125 bgs, Rotterdam
DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN SULATE—35 cs, Standard International Corp, Copenhagen
DOGWOOD BARK—155 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
100 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Co, Kingston
61 bgs, Lydia E Pinkham Co, Kingston
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
100 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Avonmouth
80 bgs, Avonmouth
ELEMI GUM—80 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
ERYTHRITYL TETRANITRATE—1 cs, Burroughs Welcome & Co, London
EUCALYPTUS OIL—20 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Kobe
FATTY ACID—24 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
FIGWORT HERB—10 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
FISH OIL—27 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Bergen
FISHLIVER OIL—1 dm, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
2 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—135,514 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
143,964 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
137,350 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Las Piedras
118,419 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
494,738 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
170,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
125,698 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Curacao
98,145 bbls, Hess Inc, San Lorenzo
GALLNUTS—320 bgs, I R Boody & Co, Beirut
239 bgs, Izmir
GALL, OX—8 dms, Merck & Co, Durban
GELATIN—10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
50 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
222 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
121 dms, P Leiner Sons, Swansea
100 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
10 cs, Express Forwarding Co, London
333 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Hamburg
100 bbls, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—8 dms, Djibouti
GERMANIUM DIOXIDE—6 cs, Antwerp
GLUE—640 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLYCERINE—105 tons, International Packers Ltd, Buenos Aires
82 dms, R P Casado, Havana
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
GYPSUM—200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
CRUDE—9,966 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE—10 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Hamburg
IRON CARBONYL—54 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
OXIDE—40 bgs, I M Sobin, London
KELPMEAL—680 bgs, Sunndalsora
KOLA NUTS—234 bgs, Apapa
243 bgs, Lagos
LACTOSE—105 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
120 bgs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—495 bls, Dogu Trading Co, Izmir
156 bls, Louis Furth, Izmir
702 bls, Near East Co, Izmir
LEMON OIL—7 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
4 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Vera Cruz
1 dm, National City Bank, Tampico
LEMONGRASS OIL—9 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—172 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
JUICE—333 cs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIGNIN PITCH POWDER—3,200 bgs, Barrentan Testing & Research Corp, Oslo
LINDANE—18 dms, Conray Products Co, Rotterdam
LITHARGE—194 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
70 dms, Uni Gum Corp, Rotterdam
2,400 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
MACE—30 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
14 cs, J W Phyfe, Rotterdam
14 cs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
31 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—179 dms, General Cable Corp, Liverpool
MALALEUCA OIL—5 dms, Sydney
MANGROVE BARK—2,800 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MENTHOL—25 cs, I R Boody & Co, Kobe
MENUKELIVER OIL—5 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama

MOLASSES—471 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONTAN WAX—334 bgs, Frank B Ross, Hamburg
66 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
40 bgs, Rotterdam
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Liverpool
MYRTAN EXTRACT—2,359 bgs, F J Crystal, Fremantle
NAPHTHOL—4 dms, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—56 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
303 bgs, Rotterdam
NUX VOMICA—200 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—15 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
OIL ACID—23 tons, M Michel & Co, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—224 dms, National City Bank, Genoa
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Salvador
332 bgs, Salvador
PALM OIL—374 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
75 dms, Antwerp
PALMKERNEL OIL—23 tons, Fallek Products Co, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—50 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Colombo
40 cs, Dar es Salaam
20 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—417 bgs, M J Golombeck, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Pepper Products Co, Valparaiso
PEATMOSS—1,080 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
250 bls, Fremier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
650 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PECTIN—50 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—280 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
140 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
480 bgs, J F Frank, Singapore
900 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
140 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
1,280 bgs, J P Morgan Co, Singapore
630 bgs, Singapore
RED—108 bgs, Vera Cruz
WHITE—70 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
140 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
523 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—275,000 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
105,488 bbls, Hess Inc, Maracaibo
107,501 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Bajo Grande
PIPERAZINE HEXAHYDRATE—20 cks, Havre
PLASTER OF PARIS—130 bgs, Smith & Nephew, Liverpool
POLYSTYRENE—169 bgs, Shell Chemical Corp, Liverpool
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Copenhagen
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
400 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—12 cs, Havre
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—100 cks, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg
FERROCYANIDE—500 bgs, Haras Co, Rotterdam
SILICATE—907 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
POTATO STARCH—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
PYRIDINE BASE—1 bbl, Kolon Trading Co, Gdynia
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—11,400 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,529 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
1,617 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
4,346 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
3,238 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
8,210 bgs, Buenos Aires
RADIUM ELEMENT—2 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
ROUGE, POLISHING—2,600 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Sydney
RUTIN—10 dms, Chemical Bank, Melbourne
12 bgs, K B Rosen & Co, Sydney
RYANIA—2 lots, S B Penick & Co, Port of Spain
SAFFLOWER—4 bgs, F D Keller & Son, Vera Cruz
SAGE OIL—12 cs, P H Petry, Hamburg
SAGO FLOUR—106 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Singapore
174 bgs, Richard Lennard & Co, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—45 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD OIL—2 cs, Antoine Chiris & Co, Southampton
9 cs, Ungerer & Co, Cochin
9 cs, Fleuroma Inc, Cochin
SASSAFRAS OIL—44 dms, Wm H Muller, Rotterdam
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Kane Import Corp, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—200 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—161 dms, Welch Holme & Clark, Copenhagen
30 cs, Bohea Trading Co, Kobe
SEED, HULLED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Beirut
SHARKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
3 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Keelung
SODIUM ACETATE—250 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Bremen
BICARBONATE—950 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—100 dms, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CYANIDE—981 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
280 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE — 2,500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
200 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SILICOFLUORIDE—1,400 bgs, H Sundheimer, Hamburg
SOYA OIL CONCENTRATE—2 dms, H C Brill Co, London
STARCH—400 bgs, All Transport Inc, Rotterdam
SULFANILAMIDE—50 dms, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
TALLOW ALCOHOL—600 bgs, Theobald Industries, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,016 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
3,349 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
2,000 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Itajai
3,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Santos
TARA POWDER—1,251 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Salaverry
625 bgs, Callao
SEED—250 bgs, Callao
731 bgs, Salaverry
TARTARIC ACID—868 bbls, Pinewater Forwarding Co, Bremen
p-THIOCRESOL—2 cs, Liverpool
TONKA BEANS—25 cs, Wm M Allison & Co, Belem-Para
TUNG OIL—200 tons, East Asiatic Co, Buenos Aires
520 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
104 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Santos
TURMERIC—80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
VALONIA CUPS—3,811 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir
1,760 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Izmir
VANILLA BEANS—64 cs, F Huber & Co, Semarang
POWDER—2 cs, J E Bernard, Havre
VEGETABLE OIL—5 dms, Chemical Bank, Antwerp
WAX—50 cs, Mitsubishi International Corp, Kobe
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince
1 dm, Djibouti
WATTLE BARK—2,796 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
762 bls, Capetown
EXTRACT—566 bgs, International Products Corp, Durban
WHITING—1,600 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
800 bgs, Antwerp
WINTERS BARK—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
WOOL GREASE—56 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Fremantle
82 dms, Robeco Chemicals Inc, Fremantle
106 dms, Chemical Bank, Fremantle
13 cs, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
WAX—3 kgs, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
YLANG YLANG OIL—15 dms, Djibouti

Los Angeles

CASSIA—337 pkgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Djakarta
COPRA—500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
600 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Iloilo
4,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
4,480 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
2,950 bgs, Cebu
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Alexandria
TAPIOCA FLOUR—240 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, M Brown Bros, Bangkok
800 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok

Philadelphia

ALCOHOL—50 dms, Rohm & Haas, London
ANTIMONY OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Harshaw Chemical Co, Middlesbrough
REGULUS—60 cks, Trotter Co, New Castle
FISHMEAL—522 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
LICORICE ROOT—10,376 bbls, Mac Andrews & Forbes, Basrah
5,505 bgs, Mac Andrews & Forbes, Bushire
6,399 bls, Guaranty Trust Co, Havre
MANGROVE BARK—1,700 bgs, American Extract Co, Tucamo
NAPHTHALENE—2,222 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
384 bgs, Barrett Division, Hull
1,270 bgs, Barrell Division, Middlesbrough
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—116,946 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
119,524 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Lasalina
130,243 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
118,141 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
264,675 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
622,527 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
179,880 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
118,922 bbls, The Texas Co, Amuay Bay
195,448 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE ROCK—2,375 tons, B H Sobelman Co, Curacao
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,014 bgs, H Elkan & Co, Buenos Aires
SODIUM CYANIDE—89 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
SILICOFLUORIDE—584 bgs, Kobe
UREA—500 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
4,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough

San Francisco

ASBESTOS FIBER—1,280 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco Marques
1,500 bgs, Thornley & Pitt, Lourenco Marques
COPRA CAKE—6,720 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Zamboanga
CUTTLEFISH BONE—53 cs, Genoa
GLUTAMIC ACID—10 dms, Standard International Corp, Yokohama
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Valparaiso
PEATMOSS—200 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
250 bls, Atkins Kroll & Co, Hamburg
PEPPER, RED—5 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—204,351 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
236,289 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Sungai Paknning
240,352 bbls, Tidewater Oil Co, Umm Said
SAFFRON—3 cs, R Vannucci Co, Genoa
SAGE LEAVES—20 bls, R C Pauli & Sons, Genoa
SODIUM NITRATE—2,040 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,500 bgs, Bangkok
VANILLA BEANS—6 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete

Bids Wanted

Chlordane, 18,534 gals. inv. 485, Dec. 20, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Chlorine, 1,800 lbs., tech., inv. 136, Dec. 16, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Eielson AFB, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Glycerine, 1,392 10-lb. cans, 120 50-lb. dms., inv. A-221, Dec. 14, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Insecticides, 53,560 gals. DDT, solution for airplane spray and fog and hand sprayer, 9,060 lbs. DDT, water dispersible, powd., 185 gals. DDT lindane, 400 gals. dieldrin, inv. 485, Dec. 20, Navy Purchasing Office, Navy Dept., Naval Supply Activities, N. Y., 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Olive oil, 888 1-qt. cans, inv. A-221, Dec. 14, Vets. Adm., Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Paint, 210 gals. enamel, 110 lbs. pigment, 220 gals. thinner, 110 gals. lacquer, inv. 66, Dec. 13, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Tobyhanna Signal Depot, Tobyhanna, Pa.; 9,850 gals. syn. enamel thinner, 58,963 gals. and 480 qts. thinner for lacquer and dope of the spraying type, 8,745 gals. volatile mineral spirits thinner, 1,344 gals. gum spirits turpentine, inv. DA-53071, Dec. 13, Gen. Services Adm., Region 7, Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.; 86,351 gals. syn. gloss enamel, class A, inv. 834, Dec. 12, 15,865 gals. quick drying, interior gloss enamel, inv. (4)-831, Dec. 14, 2,500 gals. interior oil paint, shore use, flat finish, inv. (4)-818, Dec. 13, 2,200 gals. interior oil paint, one-coat flat, inv. (4)-823, Dec. 13, 375,372 gals. semigloss enamel, inv. 841, Dec. 17, (small business only), 6,850 gals. outside enamel, inv. 832, Dec. 17, (small business only), 936,317 gals. rust inhibiting, semigloss enamel, inv. 840, Dec. 17, Gen. Stores Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Sodium nitrate, 2,000 lbs., inv. 120, Dec. 17, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Robins AFB, Ga.

Trichlorethylene, 3,180 gals., inv. 227, Dec. 17, Contracting Officer, Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia 37, Pa.; 395 lbs. trichlorethylene, inv. 120, Dec. 17, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Robins AFB, Ga.

Chemical Spending

—*Continued from page* 4

showed its greatest change in the third quarter. Against a previous forecast of $443 million, the industry spent only $370 million. It is believed that this reflected in part, at least, last summer's steel strike and its effect on capital goods deliveries. For the fourth quarter of this year, however, the spending rate was to be shoved up to $451 million from the previous scheduling of $420 million.

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A tissue building steroid, providing anabolic action of the androgens with minimum virilization.

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METHYL TESTOSTERONE U.S.P.
TESTOSTERONE PROPIONATE U.S.P.
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CHLOROFORM
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Tankcars
Drums, carloads
Drums, less carloads

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CAMPHOR
Synthetic, U. S. P.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

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HELP SAVE ONE FRIEND FROM CANCER

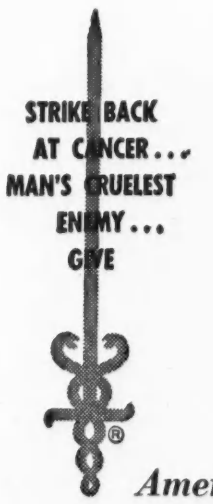
Tens of thousands with cancer will lose their lives needlessly this year. They could have been cured by early diagnosis and prompt treatment.

Will one of these unfortunate victims be a friend of yours? It could happen. We know that cancer strikes one in four.

There's a way to help that friend, and thousands of others. That's by helping the American Cancer Society spread its educational message as widely as possible.

Money you contribute improves services to patients, arms everyone with protective information about cancer, and pays for research to conquer this cruelest of diseases.

When you give your dollars to the American Cancer Society, you are making an investment that pays off in the saving of human lives. Perhaps the life of one friend. Perhaps your own life.



American Cancer Society

GENTLEMEN:

I want to help conquer Cancer.

( ) Please send me free information about Cancer.

( ) Enclosed is my contribution of $____ to the Cancer Crusade.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

(MAIL TO: CANCER, c/o your town's Postmaster)

Petroleum Derivatives

The market for crude oil continued to strengthen last week. According to an estimate by the Bureau of Mines, during the present month sales of crude oil by American companies will increase 20 million barrels over November. Foreign sales are expected to show an increase of 400,000 barrels daily, with domestic sales increasing 300,000 barrels per day. Other signs of crude oil strength noted last week were the ½c. advance in a residual fuel oils reported in the Midwest and a firmer tone in California and Gulf oils. All of these developments are directly attributable to the stoppage of traffic through the Suez Canal.

Good consuming demand for solvents, liquified petroleum gases and waxes continued to highlight the market for derivatives. In microcrystalline wax, export orders were moving briskly and paper industry demand continued very active. Demand for LPG's was seasonally high in nearly all areas of the country. The supply outlook in these gases was said to be ample in view of stepped up petroleum production. Solvent prices were uniformly steady last week against a good rate of demand. In xylol, petroleum producers were getting a bigger share of orders for immediate delivery because of a rather tight supply picture in the cokeoven industry. Benzol supplies were in a condition of balance, while toluol remained in oversupply in the cokeoven field. As previously, petroleum producers were using much of their available toluol in high octane gasolines.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
105.71	105.71	105.71	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The sales position of this material relates closely to general conditions in the economy. The current sales volume is excellent, reflecting vigorous activity in consuming industries. Reports from cokeoven producers indicate that supplies in that industry are in good ratio to demand, with enough material available to take care of fluctuations in spot demand. Benzol imports are said to have grown progressively lighter in recent months. The petroleum shortage in Europe is expected in some quarters to curb exports to this country still further.

Cleaner's Naphtha—Supplies were reported ample against a routine rate of demand. Price quotations were steady and unchanged, with no movement particularly anticipated.

Mineral Spirits—Seasonable buying interest was noted in this market last week. Supply levels of the material were reported sufficient to meet all consumer requirements.

Partial Aromatics—Prices were quotably unchanged at long established levels. Market conditions for the coming quarter are said to be very favorable. Supplies are in good balance.

Toluol—Brisk demand has done much to ease the unfavorable supply situation in this market, but record high production in the steel industry is expected to produce more toluol than the current market can readily absorb. As previously, petroleum producers continued last week to send much of their toluol into high octane gasoline.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Good demand for export continued to feature this market last week, with sales to the paper industry moving vigorously on the domestic scene. Buying interest in the food packaging line and in other outlets was routine. Prices were steady and unchanged at levels established October 1.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude pertoleum at the close of the week ended November 24 totaled 279,842,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 280,221,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 379,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,598,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,219,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Paraffin—Prices were quotably unchanged but showed a firm undertone, reflecting the generally strong position of crude oil and petroleum derivatives. Crude wax is quoted at 7.10c. per pound, while refined material is selling at 8.15c. per pound. Demand appears to be holding up well in most outlets.

LPG'S

Butane—Production of butane during September amounted to 125,996,000 gallons at plants and 56,784,000 gallons at refineries for a total of 182,780,000 gallons. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground stood at 198,305,000 gallons on September 30, as compared with 150,884,000 gallons on August 31. Stocks at refineries were 29,484,000 gallons on September 30, as against 26,502,000 gallons on August 31. Deliveries during September amounted to 39,131,000 gallons for use in gasoline and 93,246,000 gallons for all other uses. These figures were released by the bureau of mines, Department of the Interior.

Isobutane—Output of iso-butane during September was 33,048,000 gallons at plants and 6,888,000 gallons at refineries, according to a report of the Department of the Interior.

Propane—Propane production in September was 244,842,000 gallons at plants and 81,774,000 gallons at refineries, totaling 326,616,000 gallons. On September 30, stocks at plants, terminals and underground were 436,521,000 gallons, as compared with 393,338,000 gallons on August 31. Refinery stocks were 18,858,000 gallons on September 30, as against 14,070,000 gallons on August 31. Gasoline deliveries in September were 6,930,000 gallons, while deliveries for all other uses were reported at 271,715,000 gallons.

Total production of liquified petroleum gases in September was 516,107,000 gallons at plants and 180,432,000 gallons at refineries, for a total of 696,539,000 gallons, as reported by the Department of the Interior. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground stood at 665,448,000 gallons on September 30, as compared with 570,975,000 gallons on August 31. Refinery stocks were 53,970,000 gallons on September 30, as against 44,562,000 gallons on August 31. Delivery for gasoline during September was reported at 82,226,000 gallons, while deliveries for other uses totaled 506,392,000 gallons.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—Current reports of the industry for the week ended November 23 indicate an increase in crude-oil production and an increase in crude runs. According to the A.P.I., the daily average output of crude (including lease condensate) was 7,195,000 barrels, an increase of 30,000 barrels from the revised figure of 7,165,000 for the preceding week. Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,111,000 barrels were 146,000 barrels above the preceding week, and 370,000 barrels above the week ended November 25, 1955. Runs of foreign crude amounted to 929,000 barrels daily, compared with 1,054,000 barrels in the preceding week. For the four-week period ending November 23, crude oil production averaged 7,098,000 barrels daily and crude runs to stills average 7,973,000 barrels daily, with runs of foreign crude averaging 1,015,000 barrels daily.

Isopentanes—Output of this material was reported at 7,500,000 gallons in September by the Department of the Interior. Stocks on September 30 were 2,314,000 gallons, as compared with 2,574,000 gallons on August 31. Deliveries totaled 7,760,000 gallons.

Essential Oils, Aromatics

Dealers here reported a tapering off in interest and buying in this market last week. The trend is resultant of the decline of the holiday seasonal buying that has been the strong buoy in this market for the past months. However, some material, because of a tightness of supply due either to the Middle East crisis or crop and plantation damage earlier in the season, are expected to remain strong on spot. Other material which, but for the Suez situation, would be easy, (i.e. lemongrass) have shown renewed strength and in some instances, have even advanced in listing. The expectancy on the part of most dealers is that the crisis will continue to have an unchanged effect upon the market for some months at least. The feeling persists despite the fact that the market, since the beginning of the crisis has been a relatively disinterested one. If it had been otherwise, prices would be soaring. As it is, the situation should continue to firm until the crisis eases.

PriceTrends

Advanced

Oil, geranium, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.
Ginger, $1 per lb.

Reduced

Oil, petitgrain, 20c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
138.67	138.57	137.85	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Price movements were noted in Bourbon quality geranium oil, ginger oil and petitgrain oil. Geranium oil moved up 25c. per pound to a $14 listing. Dealers noted that the movement didn't necessarily reflect a trend. Ginger oil moved up a full $1 per pound as the result, dealers said, of inferior grade material being imported and giving a lower return in derived oil. The petitgrain material was the only easing commodity in the essential oil market last week. It dropped to $3 per pound or 20c. less than previously quoted. Dealers here attributed the movement to weakened demand and a plentitude of supply.

The seeds and spice market, though still not as strong as had been expected upon the occurrence of the Middle Eastern situation, remained an active factor in the over all market. Nutmeg remained a prime factor in strength, as did paprika. Pepper remained relatively listless.

A report from England noted the following about the European essential oils market:

> The Jasmin crop was over in October. This years crop started three weeks later than usual on account of the February frost and, as previously reported, the total quantity that will be produced will not be so large as in 1955. The clove oil market was said to be firm. Stocks of African geranium oil were reportedly not very large and the market is firm. Lavender continues to rise and it was noted that even at the high price levels, the material is difficult to acquire. The situation of the market is one of unbalance and, owing to the large deficiency in this years crop, it is claimed that it would not be unusual if the materials on the market would be exhausted within the first months of 1957. Lavandin was said to be facing a good demand with a production record this year of an average crop. The market is firm; the price has been steady up to now. However, distillers are reported hesitating to sell as the result of the situation in the lavender oil market and the possibility of obtaining a better price for their material.

Essential Oils

Bois De Rose—Not much movement has been reported in this oil's market, dealers here reported last week. Since its source is South America, it has not been touched to any discernable point by the current shipping problems derived from the Middle Eastern situation. Though bois de rose is now in stronger hands than previously, and has been markedly stronger in price than it had been previously, there has been no pronounced growth in interest in the market. Of course, as one dealer noted, the market has a great deal to overcome before it can hope to become an active and strong market. The major work done so far in this direction has been to stem, to a considerable degree, the Brazilian material that was being dumped through Peruvian outlets at cheaper prices than the going market level.

Chenopodium—The conditions in this market continue firm despite a demand that is less than heavy. The present condition is attributed to a couple of dovetailed factors. Dealers, anticipated a good carry-over of material at source from last year, despite the weak newcrop that was reported. However, the material was held by strong hands at source and the situation on spot soon became one of tight supply and rising prices. The listings during this period shifted three times in rapid succession. At present, there are few offerings coming through. Though demand here continues listless, possibly prompted by the knowledge that there is material to be had, the price remains firm and the feeling is that buyers and dealers will have to give way and adjust to the higher listing.

Citronella—This material at its firmer level (an advance of 15c. per pound was recorded two weeks ago) continued to show some movement on spot last week. Though dealers contend that the strength the market has gained is attributable purely to citronella oil market conditions, the consensus is that the current world shipping situation is the major factor behind the price shift. Earlier in the season, the shipping bottom fell out of Formosan (Java-type) citronella and the price of all qualities fell sharply. However, since the general period of the Suez crisis, the citronella scene has neen one of some stability.

Geranium—Bourbon quality geranium oil was quoted higher on spot last week, dealers here noted. The current listing of $14 per pound is 25c. higher than previous listed on spot. It was noted that the price shift is not necessarily a reflection of a trend. One dealer noted that shippers in the primary center frequently raise prices on slight improvement in buying, only to lower them again as interest subsides.

Ginger—This material, dealers here reported last week, surged strongly upward last week. The current listing of $19.50 per pound is $1 higher than the previous quote. Some dealers have advanced the listing even further. The climb is attributed to the fact that the source material spice brought into the country is producing a rather low yield of oil. The price on the outside for ginger oil is $23 per pound.

Lemongrass—This material has remained relatively steady on spot the past weeks, dealers here reported, as the result of shipping problems growing out of the Suez situation. Originally a soft and easing market because of the heavy crop produced this year, the oil realized a reversal in its natural trend a month after the beginning of the Middle East difficulties. Since then, the market has found strength to the extent of a minor price advance a few weeks back. Though no real strength is anticipated, because of the extent of the crop and also because a certain amount of the material is on and does

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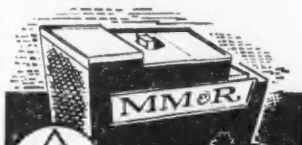

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Essential Oils

come into spot, no reversal of the present stability is expected for some time.

Nutmeg—This material continued in a very firm position on the market last week, dealers here reported, with supply tight and demand heavy. The situation is resultant of the heavy crop and plantation damage suffered at source areas last year. The destruction was so complete, that at the time, producers noted that full production would not be put into effect for at least two or three years. Also, this years crop was recognized as that which would be the weakest. The situation has been further stiffened, it was said, by the restricted traffic situation existant due to the present world situation.

Petitgrain—South American material eased on spot last week, dealers here reported. The current listing of $3 per pound is 20c. less than the previous quote. Dealers here attributed the movement to weakened demand and a plentitude of supply. In the face of the pending end-of-the-year hiatus, no change in this market position is expected on spot for some weeks to come.

Peppermint—This oil was reportedly featured last week by a slight firming in tone, some dealers on spot reported. It was also suggested by some that the material during the next quarter, the first of the new year, will show a further growth in strength. This is based upon the facts, they said, that the distilling season is already over, buying will be resumed on a more normal scale after the turn of the year, and much of the inferior material that appeared on spot immediately after distillation, should have been weeded out by then.

Spearmint—This material, which advanced in price the week before last, appears to be showing some strength, which places it in reversal of its position immediately following and during the distillation and harvesting periods. The extent and depth of the present firmness is an unknown factor. It has been attributed to the end of the distillation period and it is contended by some dealers that buying has burrowed into reserves. However, the quantity of newcrop as reported by the government at the time of harvesting was very large and later reports even moved the figure up some. It is questionable now that all that material has been digested by the market, in spite of the low prices that were being asked immediately after distillation. However, market conditions over the next months should offer a picture of just what the true story is.

Aromatic Chemicals

The market for aromatic chemicals last week appeared quiet and without a great deal of movement. As always, a reflection in general of the essential oils situation, the chemicals market was marking time during the end-of-the-year hiatus. Some little interest continued because of holiday seasonal demand and replacement material for essential oils held up by the Suez crisis were also still being sought. The matter of the crisis, which is blocking so much material from spot in all areas of the market, may be a boon for some materials in this market. As has happened before in such an instance, when the basic material was unavailable for one reason or another, the chemical approximation has moved into the void and stand a chance in some areas of continuing their position in areas of the market that they gain a foothold.

Benzyl Salicylate—Production of this material, according to the Tariff Commission, amounted to 57,000 pounds during 1955. Sales totaled 50,000 pounds at a value of $67,000. The average unit value for benzyl salicylate was $1.34 per pound.

Isobutyl Phenylacetate—Production of isobutyl phenylacetate during 1955, according to the Tariff Commission, amounted to 33,000 pounds. 30,000 pounds of the material was sold during the year for $36,000. The average unit value of the aromatic chemical was computed at $1.20 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

A dealer here reported that the week before last showed the smallest volume of trading in years. Prices hardly changed, it was noted and spot softened very slightly, while forward deliveries were steady. This steadiness was the consequence, the dealer said, of almost complete unconcern abroad over our lack of interest. India held prices at just above 27c. while Singapore reported considerable activity emanating from areas other than the United States and resulting in 27½c. parity New York paid for Sarawak and 28½c. for Lampong.

If the steadiness abroad continues, the dealer said, an improvement should be noted during the next few weeks. While this year may be ended with 1500 tons arrivals more than in 1955, the position does not seem to be heavy, due to very small forward delivery-purchases made by consumers. The technical position of the market may once again attract traders whose attention has of late been diverted by faster moving articles.

Celeryseed—Indian material staged what one dealer called "its long anticipated rally." The crop in 1956 was far below normal and inventories in dealers hands are low. Good interest developed also in newcrop, which will not be ready for shipment until June, 1957.

Ginger—This material was reportedly steady and while prices for Cochin ginger newcrop were almost unchanged, profit taking by shorts is expected to enliven the proceedings in the not too distant future.

Paprika—Spain is reportedly having extreme difficulty meeting the demand even at today's levels, one dealer here reported last week. Other grades continued to move steadily and prices were said to be working higher in response to the demand. The quantity of Chilean paprika was reported as not large and will be committed before long. Yugoslavia is slow shipping and sizable shipments of newcrop will not come before next year.

Pepper—The market ruled steady but unchanged throughout last week, it was reported here. Activity remained light but the firmness in India and Singapore reportedly prevented any real weakness from developing here. The local market is sluggish and refuses to reflect replacement values and the international tension for a number of reasons. Foremost—the fact that arrivals have been slightly larger than a year ago indicates that short term consumption needs are well covered. There remains a general feeling that the marketing of newcrop Malabar must eventually depress prices. Lastly, buyers appear convinced that the market has little or no future. This conviction is not apt to be altered instantaneously but the tangled international situation is slowly but surely causing some to consider extending coverage at least through the first three months of next year. If this movement expands, it can easily provide the basis to absorb India's newcrop without strain. Sarawak and Lampong do not appear as volume sellers.

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Coatings Materials

Announcement was made last week of a number of advances in organic pigments to be put into effect with the start of the first quarter. This move came as a surprise to no one, as substantial cost increases, including an eighteen percent jump in the price of dyestuffs, had already been announced. Other pigments to be advanced on the first of the year are iron blues, up 2c. per pound, and chrome colors, up 1½-4c. per pound. The latter advances have already been put into effect by one producer, while another maker has reported that they will go into effect today. In a recent development, cobalt oxide was reduced 17c. per pound. The reduction, effective December 1, brought the price down to $1.73 for 70-71 percent material, and $1.78 for 72½-73½ percent material.

Last week's synthetic resins sales appeared to be moving seasonably well. Sales volume of vinyls, as reported by the Tariff Commission, totaled 464 million pounds, during the first eight months of the year, for a gain of 41 million pounds or ten percent over the comparable period of last year. This rate of expansion was surpassed only twice in previous years. In a recent price listing, effective January 1 for contract buyers, alkyds were moved up ½c. per pound. This was the first major change in alkyd quotations since April 30. The advance was attributed to increased costs of raw materials and containers, as well as higher freight rates. Ester gum solutions, maleics and phenolics were left unchanged.

January 1 Price Advances

Blue, iron, 2c. per lb.
Peacock, fugitive, 100 percent color strength, 5c. per lb.
Victoria toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Chrome colors:
Yellow and orange, zinc yellow and molybdate chrome orange, 1½c. per lb.
Green, 2c. to 4c. per lb.
Green, brilliant, PMA, 20c. per lb.
Malachite, PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Pigment B, 5c. per lb.
Maroon, BON acid, 10c. per lb.
Toluidine toner, 20c. per lb.
Orange, dinitroaniline toner, orthonitroaniline toner, 5c. per lb.
Red, chlorinated para tones,, 5c. per lb.
Eosin toner, 10c. per lb.
Lake C toner, 7c. per lb.
Lithol rubine toner, 5c. per lb.
Para toner, CP, 5c. per lb.
Rhodamine, PMA, 10c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c per lb.
Rubine toner, resinated, 5c. per lb.
Toluidine toners, all shades, 5c. per lb.
Violet, methyl toner, PMA, 20c. per lb.
PTMA, 20c. per lb.
Yellow, benzidine, 10c. per lb.
Hansa, 10c. per lb.

Business in natural resins continued on a moderate basis, with all quotations steady and unchanged. A note of increased vigor was observed in the casein market, where it was reported that many of the large consuming mills in this country were running low on stocks. A slight gain in sales volume was noted and quotations continued unchanged at 23¼-24c. per pound, New York delivered, duty paid.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Consumption of antimony oxide during the third quarter of the current year amounted to 1,320 short the second quarter and 1,590 short tons tons, as compared with 1,749 short tons in in the first quarter. Total consumption in 1955 was 7,051 short tons. These figures were reported by the Bureau of Mines.

Blues, Organic—Peacock and victoria blues will be advanced in price approximately 5 percent on January 1, it was announced last week by a major producer. Quotations listed in prices current of OPD will be increased as follows:—blue peacock, fugitive, 100 percent color strength, increased 5c. to 90c. per pound; victoria blue toner, PTMA, increased 20c to $5.55 per pound; and victoria blue toner, PMA, increased 20c. to $4.50 per pound. In the opinion of informed sources, other makers will show similar increases in their first quarter price listings. It will be noted that all varieties of phthalocyanine blue were left unchanged.

Carbon Black—These materials have been moving to the automobile and rubber industry at a satisfactory rate. Supplies have been in good balance during the current season.

The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for October, 1956, with figures for September, 1956, and October, 1955, reported for comparison:—

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
Cobalt oxide, 17c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
100.29	100.30	100.30	98.26

For Current Prices see Page 9

	Furnace	Contact	Total
Production			
October, 1956	129,548	30,972	160,520
September, 1956	117,160	30,144	147,304
October, 1955	122,751	30,724	153,475
Shipments			
October, 1956	139,569	36,807	176,376
September, 1956	116,519	35,352	151,871
October, 1955	121,766	39,335	161,101
Stocks			
October, 1956	228,692	79,197	307,889
September, 1956	238,713	85,032	323,745
October, 1955	131,640	102,130	233,770
Exports			
October, 1956	*	*	*
September, 1956	21,529	16,491	38,020
October, 1955	19,282	16,501	35,783

Chrome Colors—Announcement last week by two producers that chrome colors would be advanced in price at the first of the year brought to four the number of producers reporting these changes. The first two makers put the advances into effect December 1 and December 10. To be increased 1½c. per pound are chrome yellow and orange, zinc yellow and molybdate chrome orange. Chrome green is to be increased 2c. per pound in light and medium shades, and 4c. per pound in deep and medium deep shades.

Cobalt Oxide—In a recent development, the major producer of this material announced a price reduction of 17c. per pound. The reduction, effective December 1, brought the price of cobalt oxide down to $1.73 for the 70-71 percent variety, and $1.78 for 72½-73½ percent material. Previous quotations were $1.90 and $1.96 per pound, respectively.

Greens, Organic—A number of pigments in this category are scheduled to be advanced on the first of the year. Three of these, listed in OPD's prices current, are malachite, PTMA, to be increased 20c. per pound, to $5.30; brilliant, PMA, to be increased 20c. per pound, to $5.55; and pigment B, to be increased 5c. per pound, to $1.40. The company making this announcement pointed to substantial increases in labor costs and costs of raw materials, freight and packages as factors necessitating the price advances. Like other advances in organic pigments, these changes are likely to be matched by other producers in the field.

Iron Blues—Effective with the first of the year several producers are increasing the price of this material 2c. per pound to 52c. per pound in minimum deliveries of 23,000 pounds, 53c. per pound in minimum deliveries of 2,000 pounds, and 54c. per pound in minimum deliveries of 250 pounds.

Maroons, Organic—BON acid maroon will be hiked 10c. per pound, bringing the price to $1.85 per pound, effective January 1, and toluidine maroon will be increased 20c. to $3.80 per pound. Materials not listed in OPD's prices current will be advanced to the following levels; alizarine maroon, $1.95 and $2.40 per pound; bordeaux lake, 63c. per pound; and BON maroon-manganese, $1.85 per pound.

Orange, Organic—Dinitroaniline and orthonitroaniline orange will each be advanced 5c. per pound, to $1.50 and $1.35, respectively, on the first of the year.

Reds, Organic—Reflecting the general upward trend in production costs during the past year, the following pigments will be advanced with the start of the first quarter:—toluidine toners, CP, increased 5c. to $1.70 per pound; para toners, CP, increased 5c. to $1.15 per pound; lake C toner, increased 7c. to $1.20 per pound; chlorinated para toner, increased 5c. to $1.30 per pound; resinated rubine toner, increased 5c. to $1.45 per pound; resinated

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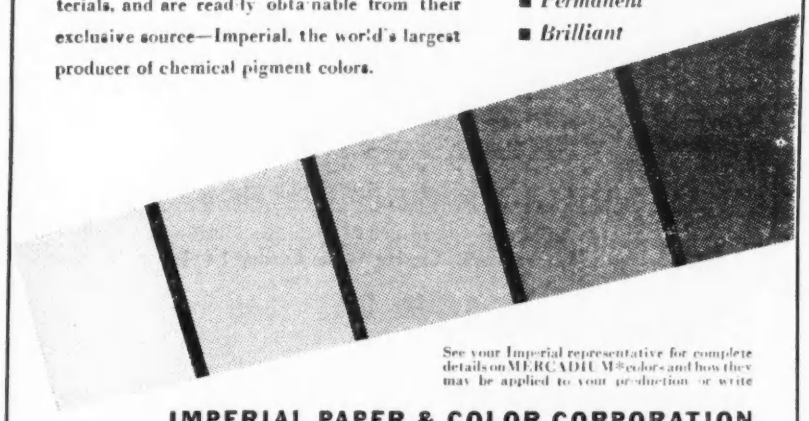

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South Atlantic	Fulton Warehouse	544 Means Street, N.W. Atlanta, Ga.	Walnut 9257
Pittsburgh	Penna. Industrial Chemical Corp.	State Street Clairton, Pa.	Belmont 3-8600
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	Jefferson Terminal Warehouse	1900 East Jefferson Street Detroit 7, Mich.	Woodward 3-5020
	William B. Tabler Co.	1029 West Main Street Louisville 2, Ky.	Clay 7666
	Cincinnati Transfer Co.	1440 West Eighth Street Cincinnati, Ohio	Cherry 1-0080
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	Rutger Street Warehouse, Inc.	Main and Rutger Streets St. Louis, Missouri	Forest 1-6440
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Coatings Materials

lithol rubine toner, increased 5c. to $1.45 per pound; rhodamine, PTMA, increased 20c. to $6.60 per pound; rhodamine, PMA, increased 20c. to $5.80 per pound; and eosin toner, increased 10c. to $1.70 per pound. While to date only one maker has announced these changes, the move is expected to be industrywide before the first of the year.

Violets, Organic—A major producer has announced price advances in methyl violet toner, effective January 1. The PTMA variety will be moved up to $4.35 per pound, an advance of 20c. per pound, while the PMA variety will be increased to $2.95 per pound, also an increase of 20c.

Yellows, Organic—Effective with the first of the year, a major producer is advancing hansa yellow 10c. to $2.35 per pound. On the same date, benzidine yellow is being increased 10c. to $2.20 per pound. Other makers are expected to announce comparable increases before the start of the first quarter.

Miscellaneous

Casein—A firmer tone was noted in the market last week in response to reports that some of the large consuming mills were running low on stocks. The actual increase in sales volume was not spectacular though and prices continued unchanged at 23¼c. to 24c. per pound, New York delivered, duty paid. Available supplies are still centered almost exclusively in the Argentine, but are said to be at fairly ample levels. Current production is said to be very high.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during October with September's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	Oct.	Sept.
Hide, glue, total	5,184	4,238
Low grade	2,354	1,753
Medium grade	1,464	1,234
High grade	1,101	997
Extra high grade	265	234
Bone, glue, total	4,399	3,466
Green	3,984	3,226
Extracted	915	240
Glue, total	10,983	7,704

Shipments

Hide, glue, total	5,411	4,358
Low grade	1,979	1,677
Medium grade	1,646	1,178
High grade	1,128	940
Extra high grade	658	563
Bone, glue, total	4,959	4,840
Green	4,137	4,098
Extracted	822	742
Glue, total	10,379	9,198

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	21,551	21,778
Low grade	6,880	6,505
Medium grade	6,067	6,269
High grade	5,829	5,856
Extra high grade	2,755	3,148
Bone, glue, total	7,729	7,789
Green	6,361	6,514
Extracted	1,368	1,275
Glue, total	29,280	29,567

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—These materials have been moved up ½c. per pound by a producer, effective immediately on spot and with the first of the year on contract orders. These are the first major changes in alkyd quotations since April 30. The advances are attributed to increased costs of raw materials and containers, as well as higher freight rates.

Ester Gum Solutions—In a recently issued first quarter price listing these materials were unchanged at 11½c. and 14½c. per pound for tankcars. The last reported price change was a ¼c. per pound advance announced November 7.

Maleics—The latest price listing, issued December 3, left these resins quotably unchanged. During the previous month, they had been advanced ¼c. to ½c. per pound.

Vinyls—Sales during the first eight months of the year, as reported by the Tariff Commission, totaled 464 million pounds, for a gain of 41 million pounds or ten percent over the comparable period of last year. The price of vinyl chloride has been steady during the current year.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov. 30	Mon. Dec. 3	Tues. Dec. 4	Wed. Dec. 5	Thur. Dec. 6
Drums—					
M	$8.30	$8.29	...	$8.28	$8.18
WW	...	9.15	...		8.07
Bags—					
M	...	8.20	...	8.10§	...
N	...	8.20	...		...
WG	...	8.31	...		...
WW	...	8.60	$8.63	8.77	...

Tankcars (for week ended November 30)—M or better, $7.75; K or better, $7.94

Sales, USDA

62[illegible]	873*	160*	751*	160*

New York

(Per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M, $9.30; N, $9.40; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.90

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.571	...	...	.58	.58
Sales	32.000¶	...	...	8.000*	8.000

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 67½c., l.c.l., 78c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price.

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Alkylated Phenols Made By Stepan Chemical Co.

Stepan Chemical Company, Chicago, has announced a new line of alkylated phenols which are being manufactured at its new plant in Millsdale, Ill. Now available in tanker quantities are nonyl phenol and dinonyl phenol.

Indicated uses for these products include anti-oxidants, anti-skinning agents and as intermediates in the manufacture of non-ionic surface active agents and lubricating oil additives, as well as basic raw materials in many other ethoxylated products. They can also be a starting point in the manufacture of many plasticizers and resins.

Michigan Chemical Names Klicker to Sales Position

Michigan Chemical Corporation, Saint Louis, Mich., has appointed Everett E. Klicker sales manager in the rare earths and thorium division. His headquarters will be in Saint Louis, where rare earths research, pilot plant, and production facilities are located.

A native of Minnesota, Mr. Klicker was awarded a Bachelor degree in Chemical Engineering from the University of Minnesota, in 1942. After several years industrial experience, he resumed his studies at the University and was awarded a degree in business Administration.

Before joining Michigan Chemical, Mr. Klickler was supervisor of market development in the technical division of Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. Prior to that he served as product manager in a chemical sales department of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation.

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Obituaries

Louis Gillespie

Louis Gillespie, president of Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Company, New York, died December 1 in that city. He was fifty years old.

Mr. Gillespie began his career with Pyatt Shellac Company in 1927. In 1929, the firm merged with L. C. Gillespie & Sons to become Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt. He was elected president in 1954.

Mr. Gillespie was past president of the New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association and the US Shellac Importers Association. He was past vice-president of the American Bleached Shellac Manufacturers Association.

John F. Shea

John F. Shea, vice-president in charge of sales for Becco Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, at Buffalo, N.Y., died November 26 in that city. He was fifty-one years old.

Mr. Shea joined Becco in 1930 He was promoted to sales manager in 1953, and in 1955, he was elected vice-president in charge of sales.

Dr. Horace G. Byers, former head of the chemistry department at Cooper Union, first president of the American Institute of Chemists, and chief of the division of soil chemistry and physics of the Department of Agriculture until 1942, died December 2 in Staunton, Va. He was eighty-three years old.

Samuel Radbill, president of Renuzit Home Products Company and Radbill Oil Company, Philadelphia, died November 28 in Palm Beach, Fla. He was sixty-two years old.

William G. Selby, founder of Selby Oil Company and holder of large interests in Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), Texas Company, and Standard Oil Company (California), died December 4 in Sarasota, Fla. He was seventy-two years old.

Government Attempts

—Continued from page 3

one of the only two glass container manufacturers with completely integrated facilities for the production of such containers.

Based upon 1955 data, the combination of the total sales of these two companies allegedly will be in excess of $460 million, over $320 million of which would be realized from the sale of glass and shipping containers.

The complaint alleges that the effect of this acquisition may be substantially to lessen competition or to tend to create a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of glass containers, shipping containers and containers generally. The complaint requests that the court declare the merger in violation of the antitrust laws and that Owens-Illinois be required to divest itself of National Container.

Paint Technicians Plan Party

The Houston Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its Christmas party at the Pine Forest Country Club, Houston, Tex., December 14. W. J. McSherry is chairman.

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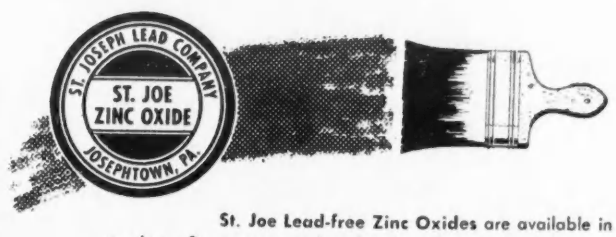

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Data Offered

Dow Corning Corporation, Midland, Mich., has issued a 1957 **"Reference Guide to Dow Corning Silicones."** The booklet contains nearly 150 commercially available silicone products, including several which were developed during the past year.

"Lytron 680," a new latex binder of exterior and interior surface coating applications, is the subject of a twenty-page booklet issued by Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The bulletin describes the properties of the interpolymer latex, and gives results of a two-year testing program.

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has published a booklet titled **"Odor Control for Animal Experimental Laboratories by Use of 'Alamask',"** describing development of "Alamask" chemicals and methods of application to eliminate objectionable malodors from such laboratories.

A 224-page **catalog and price list** for more than 3,500 organic chemicals has been issued by the Distillation Products Industries division of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

New York Quinine & Chemical Works, 50 Church street, New York, has published a twelve-page pamphlet, **"Sodium Succinate as an Adjunct in Psychiatric Therapy."** The pamphlet describes clinical studies in which sodium succinate has been used alone and in combination with other drugs, notably barbiturates and reserpine.

"Heavy Duty Industrial Cleaner" is a bulletin published by Philadelphia Quartz Company, 1158 Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, describing properties of sodium orthosilicate.

Vinyl monomers, acetylenic alcohols, glycols and hydrocarbons ditertiary glycols and non-ionic surface active agents made by Air Reduction Chemical Company, a division of Air Reduction Company, New York, are the subjects of a bulletin issued by Airco.

Monsanto, Plax Corp. In Distributorship Pact

Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., will join forces, through a distributorship agreement, with Plax Corporation, West Hartford, Conn., to develop and expand United States markets for Plax's "Polyflex 100" series film and sheeting.

The marketing agreement is described as an unusual marketing concept whereby Plax is able to supplement its own sales and develop activities with the resources of Monsanto's large sales and development organization, while Monsanto is able to expand the ranges of products it offers to its many customers.

Kaiser Aluminum Appoints Two to Executive Positions

S. S. Inch, formerly vice-president of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., a wholly-owned sales subsidiary, has been named vice-president and director of sales of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oakland, Calif.

John E. Menz, formerly general sales manager of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales, Inc., has been named vice-president and general sales manager of the sales company, succeeding Mr. Inch.

L. A. Paint Meeting Set

The Los Angeles Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold a ladies' night meeting December 14 at the Lakewood Country Club.

Pigment Club to Meet

The New York Pigment Club will hold its regular monthly meeting December 13 at 6:30 p.m. at Fraunces Tavern, New York. The speaker will be Dr. Robert E. Brouillard.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

While deliveries of textile and leather chemicals against current contracts moved in good volume, new business was spotty and restricted to actual needs last week. Steady tone featured the market and quotations were maintained at current quotations. Chemicals were firm and unchanged, except zinc hydrosulfite which was scheduled to advance one half cent per pound for carlots and 2 cents for lesser quantities, effective January 1. Potato starch remained steady and unchanged. Consumers showed good inquiry for next year delivery, but grinders confined offers to prompt shipment. Tapioca flour was quiet, but steady. Ocean freight rates for Siamese flour shipments were advanced 20 cents per 100 pounds, effective February 1. Corn starch was in good request for prompt delivery.

Firm tone prevailed in tanning materials due to higher ocean freight rates, up to 20 percent effective early next year because of the closing of the Suez Canal, which will increase the cost of many materials, especially from the Far East. It was reported that ocean rates also will be higher from France, Italy and Turkey. This was expected to improve consuming inquiry for replacements.

October shoe production totaled 51,065,000 pairs, an increase of 6 percent over October, 1955. This gain over a year ago was noted in all types of footwear except women's sandals and playshoes and children's shoes. Output for first ten months of this year amounted to 498,143,000 pairs, 2 percent more than in the same period last year. Shipments again were larger than production. For the ten months of 1956, shipments totaled 503,849,000 pairs, an excess of 5,706,000 pairs over production.

The average factory value per pair of shipments in October was $3.65 as compared with $3.73 in September and $3.48 a year ago. For the ten months' period, the average value per pair this year was 4.6 percent higher than a year ago.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
108.55	108.55	108.55	105.35

For Current Prices see Page 9

January 1 Price Advances
Zinc hydrosulfite, ½c. per lb. carlots, 2c. per lb., l.c.l.

Chemicals

Bichromates — Market remained unchanged and firm. Withdrawals continued in active request against contracts. Trading for prompt requirements was reported spotty.

Sodium-Hydrosulfite—Steady tone featured this market. Demand was fairly active for actual needs. Inquiry for early next year delivery was more active.

Zinc Hydrosulfite—This material was stronger due to increased cost of the basic material and one producer has announced an advance of ½c. to 22c. per pound, drums carlots and to 24c. to 39c. for smaller quantities, effective January 1.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch—Good volume of business continued for prompt delivery. Prices were well held at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply increased 1,027,000 bushels to 75,687,000 bushels for the week ended November 30, against 26,861,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—This market remained steady, at prevailing quotations. Flake ranged from $1.65 to $1.67 per pound, spot and powder, $1.69 to $1.71, according to quantity. Technical continued in limited supply and was firmly held at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Liquid egg production during October was the largest for this month since 1944, the Crop Reporting Board announced. Production totaled 13,514,000 pounds, compared with 7,244,000 pounds in October last year and the 1950-54 average for the month of 8,330,000 pounds. The quantity used for freezing was more than double last October; for drying was 89 percent larger and for immediate consumption was 12 percent less than October, 1955.

Egg solids production totaled 1,205,000 pounds during October, compared with 1,136,000 pounds in October last year and the 1950-54 average for the month of 1,010,000 pounds. Production consisted of 263,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 383,000 pounds of dried albumen and 559,000 pounds of dried yolk. Production during October last year consisted of 38,000 pounds of dried whole egg, 781,000 pounds of dried albumen and 317,000 pounds of dried yolk.

Egg Yolk—Firm tone prevailed in this market. Prices were well held at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, spot according to quantity. Business was reported spotty, chiefly for actual needs. Yolk production totaled 559,000 pounds in October against 317,000 pounds, October last year.

Potato Starch—Active movement was reported into consuming channels against recent contracts. New business was reported spotty for actual needs. Carlots were unchanged at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills and 6c. for delivery to points south of Virginia. Idaho market also was steady and unchanged at 6¼c., carlots, f.o.b. mills and 5½c. carlots for delivery to eastern destinations. Supplies on spot were unchanged at 8¼c. to 9¼c., exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Ocean freight rates for shipment from Siam will be advanced 20c. per 100 pounds, effective February 1, 1957. Buying interest was reported moderate. Siamese flour, medium grade was unchanged at 5¼c. to 5.35c. per pound, carlots, ex-dock, prompt shipment, as to seller. Grade A was quoted at 5.65c. and AAA, 6.6c. per pound, same basis. Trading in Brazilian flour continued quiet. Prompt shipment was quoted nominally around 10c. per pound, carlots exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was moderate for prompt shipment. All grades were unchanged, but higher ocean rates due to become effective after the turn of the year will raise the cost of future shipments. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was more active, but actual sales were reported still spotty. Shipments were strong and were expected to reflect the higher ocean rates for early next year replacements, due to the closure of the Suez Canal. Genuine J1 was maintained at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay, $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—This market remained firm at current quotations. Trading was still spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent 12 23/64., same basis.

Valonia—Light offers for shipment were reported for all grades. Primary market was firm, reflecting higher ocean freight rates contemplated early next year. Beards were quoted at $86 per ton, carlots, exdock; cups, $64 per ton, same basis, and extract, 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Shipments were quotably unchanged and well held. Trading was still spotty, chiefly for prompt shipment. Fair average bark quoted at $95 to $96 per ton, exdock, prompt shipments and merchantable at $91 to $92. East African extract was unchanged at 9¾c., and South African 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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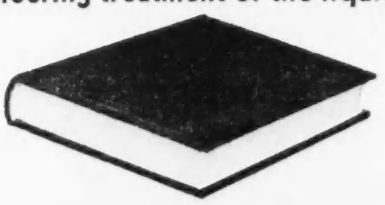

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2. Liquid Equilibria
3. Prediction of Distribution
4. Choice of Solvent
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6. Methods of Calculations I. Stagewise Contact with a Single Solvent
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Edible oils were lower as a result of reduced export interest and trading. Soybean and cottonseed oils were lower with beans. Spain bought 17,200 metric tons of refined soybean oil and 6,475 tons degummed for January-February shipment. Corn oil also was unsettled with light sales at lower levels. Offers of peanut oil were scarce, with trading at an advance of one half cent per pound. Acidulated 95 percent foots were firmer and corn, cottonseed and soybean were lifted fractionally. Improved demand for olive oil on spot stiffened the local market and trading took place at an advance of 10 cents per gallon. Crude coconut oil was inactive and slightly lower, with copra.

Tallow and greases also were affected by the lack of export interest. Offerings were freer and prices were reduced slightly. Domestic buying continued slow.

Lower flaxseed market weakened linseed oil and quotations declined fractionally. Tung oil also was easy and slightly lower, due to slow business, but offers were not liberal at the lower level. Oiticica oil remained steady at the recent advance. Brazilian castor oil moved in good volume. This material was stronger with higher cost of replacements and holders raised quotations one-half cent per pound. Refined fish oils also were boosted one half cent, due to the increased cost of crude menhaden.

Consumers of vegetable waxes continued to limit purchases to actual needs. Carnauba fatty grades were shadable, for sizable lots while yellows continued scarce and were firmly held. Japan wax was easier and off 1 cent per pound. Crude beeswax continued scarce and strong. Candelilla was in limited supply and closely held.

Sales of detergents by producers continued to increase, while soap continued to drop. Detergent sales during the third quarter totaled 688.2 million pounds against 649.2 million pounds for the same period last year. Sales of solid and liquid soap amounted to 327.3 million pounds, compared with 383.6 million pounds during the third quarter last year, it was reported by American Soap and Glycerine Producers Association.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, castor, No. 1, Braz., ½c. per lb.
Foots, 95% corn, ½c. per lb.
cottonseed, ½c. per lb.
soybean, ½c. per lb.
Fish, refined, ½c. per lb.
Menhaden, crude, ½c. per lb.
Olive, 10c. per gal.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Acid, linseed, 3 10c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Grease, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $2 per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¾c. per lb.
refd., ¾c. per lb.
Linseed, 3 10c. per lb.
Oleo, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Tallow, ¼c. per lb.
Wax, Japan, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100 — 1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 9, 1955
119.85	120.78	120.40	103.76

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Firm tone featured this market. Domestic and imported grades continued strong at the recent advance. Buying interest was active for prompt needs. No. 1 Brazilian oil was in tight supply and sold at 22c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Sellers were holding for 22½c. due to scarcity of offers from Brazil.

Coconut—Crude was lower and sold at 11⅝c. per pound, tankcars, and 11¾c. asked, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt and 13c., New York basis.

Corn—Market was unsettled and fractionally lower. Crude was sold at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Refined also was easier and available at 18.09c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt. Acidulated 95% foots were higher at 5½c. per pound ,tankcars, delivered East.

Cottonseed—Futures dropped sharply with allied markets last week as a result of reduced war tension in the Far East. This brought heavy liquidation, which caught stop loss orders and prices declined sharply. Trading was chiefly professional, with operations by trade interest limited. Tenders on December delivery were light and increased to 124 contracts. Consuming demand was reported slow. Refined salad oil was lower with crude and available at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 7, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Dec.	62	16.45	15.82	16.10@16.17
Jan.	23	16.26	16.00	16.10@16.20
Mar.	713	16.90	16.00	16.33S
May	638	17.00	16.05	16.42S
July	400	16.88	16.10	16.39@16.40
Sept.	53	16.23	15.56	16.10S
Oct.	1	16.25	16.25	15.85@15.90
Dec.	2	15.47	15.00	15.45@15.50

Total sales and switches, 1,892 contracts.

Crude cottonseed oil was quiet and lower. Light sales were reported at 14c. per pound tankcars, f.o.b. mills in the Valley. Market was nominal in Texas at 14c. Lubbock and 14¼c., Waco, and 14⅛c. southeast.

Linseed—Sharp decline in flaxseed weakened oil and quotations were reduced 3/10c. per pound. Business was spotty and confined to fill-in needs. Deliveries continued in active demand against former contracts. Raw oil was quoted at 14.7c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, December forward delivery.

The Department of Agriculture has issued authorization to Spain to finance the purchase of up to $500,000 worth of linseed oil under PL 480. Sales made on or after December 10 through May 21 will be eligible for financing. Delivery will be to importer f.o.b. or f.a.s. vessel, U. S. ports. Shipments may be made up to June 29, 1957.

Flaxseed—Market reacted lower, and declined 7c. per bushel. Seed offers continued light.

Minneapolis.—Cash flaxseed bids toppled 7c. a bushel in the Minneapolis cash market, influenced by weakness in futures and decline in export business. Crushers were able to book nearby requirements of flaxseed ahead of the decline, but offerings literally disappeared at the new level, $3.43 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. A few crushers indicated willingness to pay "edges" over current market, but to no avail. Most trade advices indicated that prices would have to return to near the $3.50 mark before adequate offerings would be available. Trades in the spot cash market totaled only 9 cars, but to-arrive bookings amounted to 211 cars and 160,400 bushels in oddlots. Receipts of flaxseed for all accounts totaled 233 cars, compared with 176 cars a year ago. Shipments amounted to 48 cars, against 42 last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments
	1956-57	1955-56	1956-57
Past week	419,400	483,000	86,400
Since Sept. 1	11,488,200	11,999,750	1,434,600

Oiticica—This market remained steady. Tankcars were held at 15½c. per pound, New York, prompt and later delivery. Drums were maintained at 17c. to 17½c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Olive—Improved demand and light stocks on spot stiffened the local market. Trading in Spanish oil was reported better on the basis of $3.40 to $3.50 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid, as to quantity. Argentine oil on spot was quoted at $3.25 to $3.30 per gallon, same basis. Offers from all primary sources were reported withdrawn temporarily.

Palm—Business was confined to fill-in needs. Drums were unchanged at 15½c. to 16½c. per pound, spot as to quantity. Tankcars were held at 12.9c. per pound, New York basis.

Peanut—Heavy crude sales were reported at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Offers were scarce. Refined oil was higher at 23c. per pound, tankcars.

Oils Fats and Waxes

New York, prompt. The government offered peanuts to make 100 tankcars of oil in Texas and none in the southeast last week.

Rapeseed—Refined was well held at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was reported spotty.

Soybean—Market was irregular and lower with soybeans. Export business was active while domestic was slow. Crude was sold at 14c. and 14⅛c. asked for tankcars, Decatur, December, January was offered at 13¾c, and March was nominal at 13⅜c., same basis. Refined salad declined to 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Spain purchased 17,200 metric tons of refined soybean oil and 6,475 degummed, January-February shipment.

Tung—Trading was quiet. Quotations were off fractionally. Tankcars were available at 23¾c. per pound, tankcars, New

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 7, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	1	14.22	14.22	13.95@14.10
Mar.	34	13.30	13.00	13.28@13.33
May	14	13.53	12.61	13.02@13.10
July	21	12.98	12.50	12.71@12.75

Total sales, 70 contracts.

York, prompt and later delivery. Offerings were still limited. Drums were lower at 25¼c. to 25¾c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Scarcity of offers for shipment continued to feature this market. Shipments were merely nominal at $175 to $180 per ton, f.o.b., Brazilian port. Trading for European account was reported above this level.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	2,809,350	600,000
Previous week		2,712,000
Corresponding week, 1955	713,400	1,396,000
Total this year	43,359,000	72,923,000
Corresponding period, 1955	75,919,160	46,873,000

Cocoa Butter—Trading was inactive. Prices ranged from 69c. to 72c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were quiet and easy. Prompt was quoted at $160 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Reduced buying interest created an easier tone and quotations were off slightly. Offerings were freer. Yellow grease was available at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered against bids of ¼c. less. Choice white all fat was nominal at 8⅝c. to 8¾c., same basis.

Lard—Prices were irregular and closed fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted at 14c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Demand was slow and market entirely nominal. Extra was scarce nominal around 20c. per pound, drums. Oleo stearine was lower and nominal at 14c. to 15c., drums as to seller and quantity.

Tallow—Slow demand brought increased offers and quotations were easy and nominal. Export business also lagged. Bleachable fancy was nominal at 8⅛c. to 8¼c.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, December 7, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—— Cents per pound ——		
Dec.	4	8.30	8.07	8.10@8.20
July	3	8.00	8.00	7.90@7.95

Total sales, 7 contracts.

per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7⅞c. to 8c.; special, 7½c. to 7⅝c. and No. 1, 7¼c., same basis. Edible tallow was steadier and held at 14c. to 14¼c., tankcars delivered. Fancy was nominal at 9¾c. to 9⅞c., drums, f.a.s.

Fish Oils

Cod—Buying interest was fairly active, with trading on the basis of 10⅞c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt shipment. Stocks on spot were maintained at 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden Crude — This market was stronger and offers were lifted to 9¾c. to 10c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Available supplies were reported limited and in firm hands. Export inquiry was quite active, but business was affected by the lack of steamer space. Fishing progressed favorably off the coast of North Carolina. Refined grades also were firmer and raised ½c. per pound. Light pressed was quoted at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Crude menhaden production in September was indicated at 2,628,826 gallons compared with 3,351,169 gallons, September last year. Output for nine months ending September totaled 18,020,662 gallons,

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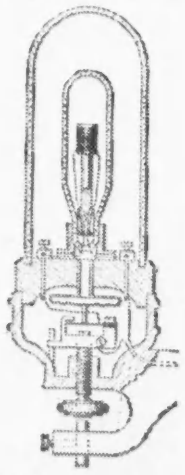

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

against 17,559,770 gallons for the same period last year. Production of crude sardine amounted to 15,593 gallons during the nine months ending September, compared with 1,762 gallons for the same time last year.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Buying interests continued good for meal, market held steady at $58 per ton Memphis; $61 Georgia; $62 Carolina mills for December shipment. Production has decreased and stocks were not liberal.

Linseed Meal—Market easier with soybean meal. Prices off $2 per ton.

Minneapolis.—Weakness persisted in linseed meal market, prices declining $2 for nearby shipment. Important factor in slump was the abundance of soybean meal at an attractive price. Re-sale pressure furnished additional impetus to declines. Shipping directions against existing contracts continued active. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, at $51 a ton for December/March shipment. Some re-sale offerings were available at 50c. less. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, held at $61.50 for December; $60.50 for January/March, offerings scarce.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	19,200,000	18,900,000
Since Sept. 1	211,560,000	245,581,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Market was quiet. Forty-five percent meal was nominal at $60 per ton sacked f.o.b. Georgia points.

Soybean Meal—Demand was fairly active. Prices were lower for 44 percent unrestricted at $46.50 for December-March; $47.50 April-September, Decatur at $51 bulk f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for December through February shipment. Bean movement has been good and production is running near capacity.

Waxes

Quietness prevailed in the vegetable market last week. Consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner for spot delivery and interest in later requirements was slow. Crude beeswax continued nominal due to the lack of actual trading. Market was strong, with offers for shipment scarce and held at high levels. Refined grades remained unchanged and steady. Carnauba demand was light and spotty. Fatty was merely nominal at 66c. to 68c. per pound, spot and Parnahyba crude 68c. to 69c., same basis. Offers for shipment from Brazil were limited and maintained at current quotations. Supplies of yellow grades were scanty and closely held for spot and later delivery. No. 1 Ceara yellow on spot was maintained at $1.43 to $1.45 per pound and Parnahyba, 3c. more. Slow demand for Japan wax caused prices to ease despite light stocks. Supplies on spot were lower at 47c. to 49c. per pound, depending upon seller and quantity. Domestic and imported grades of montan wax were unchanged and steady.

Castor Bean Production Being Studied in Mexico

Foreign Agricultural Service has reported an increasing interest in Mexico in the growing of castor beans in the last several months, with at least three organizations investigating the possibility of growing large acreages of this oilseed.

One firm planted almost 5,000 acres in 1956 and has reported plans for a large increase in 1957, it was stated. FAS said that anticipated increases in plantings of castor beans are expected to result in changes in export restrictions which will allow exports of both beans and oil.

P&G Scholarship Grants To Include Women's Schools

Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced that forty-seven colleges and universities will be offering P&G scholarships next year as part of the company's $650,000 annual educational assistance program.

Ten women's colleges are included in the group, bringing the total of women's colleges participating to fifteen. In addition, women students are eligible for the P&G scholarships awarded at co-educational institutions.

DeVilbiss Co. Expanding

DeVilbiss Company, Toledo, Ohio, is constructing a new and larger Los Angeles direct factory branch which will be ready for occupancy about December 15, Henry M. Kidd, vice-president in charge of spray equipment sales, has announced.

Peanut World Production Estimated at New Record

World production of peanuts in 1956 is estimated at a record 12.8 million short tons, unshelled basis, by the Foreign Agricultural Service on the basis of preliminary reports from abroad.

This is an increase of 2 percent from the previous record production of 12.5 million tons and is one-third greater than the average annual prewar output.

The increase of 270,000 tons from last year is due mainly to the record outturn expected in India. Production in China-Manchuria is believed to have increased, but the extent of the expansion is largely speculative. Output in Africa, particularly in Nigeria and French West Africa, is not expected to reach the record level of 1955.

McKesson Names Manager

William R. Bates has been appointed manager of the Chicago chemical branch of the chemical department of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., with headquarters at 540 West Randolph Street, Chicago.

NARD Position is Filled

The National Association of Retail Druggists has named Harry J. Towers, formerly of E. R. Squibb & Sons Division of Olen Mathieson Chemical Corporation, as assistant executive secretary and manager.

Selections for Your Bookshelf

FROM MERCHANTS TO "COLOUR MEN."—Miriam Hussey. Cloth; 149 pages, 6 x 9 inches. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. $5.00.

This book is based on a study of some seven hundred volumes of business records of the Wetherill Company, dating from the post revolutionary period to 1933, and is of interest to students of business history.

The Wetherill Company was founded by Samuel Wetherill, an American patriot who engaged in activities for which he was expelled from the Friends Meeting. He then established the Free Quakers.

The author from a study of the companies' business records has reconstructed the history of the firm, tracing its growth through successive ownerships, operating under conditions of war, prosperity, and depression. Methods of doing business in the nineteenth century are portrayed. In all, the book covers five generations of Samuel Wetherill's white lead business, until its sale in 1933.

THE CHEMISTRY OF PETROCHEMICALS.—by Marvin J. Astle. Cloth; 267 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corp. $6.50.

This book offers an up to date systematic survey of the petrochemical industry. It describes the chemical reactions and preparation of industrial chemicals made directly from petroleum hydrocarbons. Both commercially important reactions, and many that are of potential commercial importance are discussed. Considerable attention is given to published results of petrochemical research, and to newest developments in theory and practice.

The author deals with such subjects as the syntheses of paraffin hydrocarbons, of olefins, and their reactions. Polymerization and alkylation of olefins is discussed, the diolefins, naphthenes, aromatic hydrocarbons, olefins oxides, aldehydes, ketones, acids, anhydrides, esters, amines, and nitriles.

MINERAL FACTS AND PROBLEMS, Bulletin 556, Bureau of Mines. Cloth; 1,042 pages, 8 x 10 inches. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office. $5.75.

This volume is published as a useful service to scientists, engineers, and business executives who frequently must obtain information on mineral commodities, but who lack the time for tedious searching through scattered and unfamiliar literature and references. This is not intended to be a comprehensive volume on all subjects, but it does give quite detailed factual and statistical information on a wide range of mineral products. It was prepared by the staff of the Bureau of Mines.

For example: On iodine, this volume lists detailed information under such headings as background, occurrences, reserves, technology, production, foreign trade, uses, prices, research, outlook, and problems. In the case of metals similar factors are discussed, as well as their metallurgy.

CHEMICAL PROCESS ECONOMICS IN PRACTICE. Edited by J. James Hur. Cloth; 115 pages, 5 x 7½ inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corp. $3.95.

This is a collection of papers, originally presented in Philadelphia during April of this year, under the auspices of the Philadelphia-Wilmington Section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and the School of Chemical Engineering, University of Pennsylvania.

Among the more important subjects discussed in this volume are:—accounting, plant investment, cost of services, plant operating costs, pricing, economic analysis, and financing the plant.

ORGANIC SYNTHESES, VOLUME 36. Edited by N. J. Leonard. Cloth; 120 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $3.75.

This is the thirty-sixth volume in the series under the general title of Organic Syntheses, published annually by Organic Syntheses, Inc., an organization devoted to the cause of publishing satisfactory methods for the preparation of organic chemicals.

Included in this volume are detailed methods describing procedure, operational notations, methods of preparation, and like details on some thirty-five different organic chemicals.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE—Cloth; 535 pages, 9 x 6 inches. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office. $4.00.

The annual report of the board of regents of the Smithsonian Institution, publication 4232, covers operations, expenditures, and the condition of the institution for the year ended June 30, 1955.

Included in the report is a discussion of science serving the nation, the development of nuclear power for peaceful purposes, the time scale of the universe, solar activity and its terrestrial effects, forty years of aeronautical research, genetics, chemical studies of viruses, and a host of other subjects.

Edible Oil, Tallow Funds Authorized for Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia was issued an authorization by Department of Agriculture last week to purchase $2.5 million of edible oils and $1.8 million of inedible tallow from United States suppliers.

These sums will permit the purchase of about 6,600 metric tons of cottonseed oil or soybean oil, and about 8,000 metric tons of tallow. Sales contracts made between December 5, 1956, and May 31, 1957, will be eligible for the financing.

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Complete Plant in New Jersey, nationally known manufacturer of chemical and plastic products; made available by consolidating operations in another locality; includes six acres of unrestricted land, buildings and such equipment as nickel and glass lined Reactors, Dowtherm Boilers, Stills, huge Tank Farm with steel and lead lined Tanks. . . Other choice units; can be put into immediate production of many diverse products.

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Bethlehem 2660 gal. Cast Iron Still-Dryer; Coils Cast in Jacket; 7'x7'6"; Dished Heads.

Two 5000 gal. Stainless Steel Mixing Tanks; Dished Heads; 10'x9'6"; Agitated, 40 HP.

Smith 1750 gal. Autoclave; Type 317 Stainless; 5'x8'9"; Sparging Coil; heavy duty agitator.

Smith Stainless Lined Pressure Tanks; 135 PSI; 20,000 gal., 10'x30'.

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1—Hersey 1½'x12' Rotary Hot Air 304 S.S. with steam coils.
1—Buflovak 2'x4' double drum Vacuum.
2—Buflovak bronze drum Flakers 48"x40", 48"x28".
1—Buflovak 6'x5'6" Monel single drum Flaker.
4—Stokes single door Vacuum Shelf with 8—44"x40" shelves.
3—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf 17 and 20—59"x78" shelves.
3—Stokes Rotary Vac 4'x20', 30"x8', 18"x42".
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 38"x25', 6'x40'.
3—Rotary Dryers 4½'x50', 6'x40', 6'x60'.

MIXERS

2—Baker Perkins 100 and 50 gal., 316 S.S.. Sigma Blades.
2—Day "Imperial" double arm 75 gals., power tilt.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm 250 and 100 gals.
5—Steel jacketed Powder 50, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9', 304 S.S. Rotating, jacketed.
1—Robinson 48"x7'6" long, 304 S.S. jacketed Powder, 90 cu. ft.
1—4' dia., 304 S.S. Conical Blender, 3 HP motor.

MILLS

1—Patterson NEW 6'x8' Porcelain lined Mill 50 HP motor.
3—Abbe Paterson 6'x8' unlined Ball Mills.
3—Abbe 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x3½' Silex lined Pebble Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizer Bantam and ±2TH.
1—National 6"x12" Two-Roll Mill, motor driven.
7—Jeffrey Hammermills 20"x12", 15"x8", motor driven, NEW.

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-27, C-20 Super-D-Hydrators 316 S.S.
1—Sharples PY-14 Super-D-Canter, 304 S.S.
5—Bird 32"x50". 316 S.S. solid bowl, continuous, fume tight, 60 HP TEFC motors, New 1953.
2—Bird 18"x28", 24"x38" Stainless Steel, Continuous, Solid Bowl.
2—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Steel Perforated 15 HP XP motors.
1—Bird 40" Suspended rubber covered, imperforate basket.
2—Bird 40" Suspended 347 S.S. perforated basket, TEFC motor.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.
1—Fletcher 30" center slung 304 S.S., Perforated basket.

KETTLES, REACTORS, CONDENSERS, EVAPORATORS, TANKS

2—500 gal. 347 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactors 300± int. pressure, 75± jacket pressure.
1—600 gal. 316 S.S. jacketed, agitated Reactor 165± int. pressure.
1—Glascote 1400 gal. glass lined, jacketed, agitated Reactor 30± internal 40± jacket.
6—500 gal. 316 S.S. closed, jacketed Tanks.
1—3500 gal. 304 S.S. Horizontal Tank 5'6" dia. x 16' long.
3—Unused 2500 gal. Vertical rubber lined Tanks 7'x9'.
3—12,000 gal. Aluminum Tanks 10'6" dia. x 20' high.
1—10,000 gal. Aluminum Tank 10'x16', ½" shell, 25± W.P.
3—10'x40', 10'x30', 8'6"x25' Steel Horizontal Storage Tanks.
10—Kellogg Admiralty Tubes 2700, 2200 and 1800 sq. ft.
2—Struthers-Wells 536 sq. ft. Heat Exchangers 304 S.S.
1—Struthers-Wells 4'6" dia. x 16' high, 316 S.S. single effect Evaporator, 375 sq. ft. Calandria.

FILTERS

1—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Eimco 18"x12", 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum.
2—Feinc 3'x1', 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum with vacuum and receiving Tanks.
1—Feinc 5'x3' Monel Rotary Vacuum String.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, totally enclosed.
1—Niagara 230-32 Pressure Filter, 230 sq. ft., 304 S.S.
2—±3 Sweetland Filters 304 S.S., 12-25" dia. leaves. 75 sq. ft.
2—±12 Sweetland Filters 36 leaves, 4" centers, 500 sq. ft.
4—Shriver 36"x36", 30"x30", c.i. Filter Presses, P&F, washing.

MISCELLANEOUS

4—Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters 60"x120", 40"x84".
6—Robinson, Sprout Waldron, 304 S.S. Sifter, 40"x84" single deck.
7—Stokes DD2, DS3, B2, "R" and "F" Tablet Presses.
1—Stokes ±21J, 304 S.S. Granulating Mixer, NEW.
10—Nash Vacuum Pumps H7, H6. H5, L5, L4, TS7, ±4, ±2, AL-572.
2—Stokes ±412G, 412B Vacuum Pumps, motor driven.
15—Chlorimet, Durimet and Duriron Centrifugal Pumps 1½" to 5".

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1—600 gal. T317 St. St. Tank, ¼", ASME 15# Pr.

1—300 gal. T304 St. St. Tank, ¼".

1—170 gal. T316 St. St. Tank ¼" & ½", ASME 15# Pr.

1—135 sq. ft. Heat Exchanger T316 St. St., ASME 50# Pr.

2—Hills-McCanna K3M-2F Two Feed Metering Pumps, 3" x 3" and 5" x 3".

2—Lawrence T316 St. St. Sump Pumps, 5" x 4", 200 GPM.

1—Shriver 24" x 24" Filter Press, 15 ch.

1—Blaw-Knox K-15-600 Gas Cleaner, ASME 600# Pr.

1—Ozark-Mahoning Submerged Combustion Evaporator, 2,800.00 BTU/hr., type 316 St. St., with 1150 gal. T316 Evaporator Tank, 26" dia. x 62' T316 Stack, Air Blower and Gas Pump with motors, T316 Burners, controls, etc.

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1—Mikro Pulverizer #3TH.

7—7 bbl. Dough Mixers.

4—5 bbl. Dough Mixers.

11—100 gal. Beater Mixers, Jacketed.

7—50 gal. Beater Mixers, Jacketed.

1—50 gal. Baker Perkins Double Shaft Beater Mixer, 5 HP.

1—30 gal. Hottman double shaft ribbon mixer with high speed knives, 25 HP.

1—Two Roll Saw Tooth Crusher, 8" x 18" long.

2—Spencer Turbo Compressors 350 cfm @ 32 oz.

Dextran and Alcohol Equipment from Syrup and Sugar plant

2—Horiz. Oval Stainless Steel Closed Tanks, 2000 gal. & 2500 gal.

1—350 gal. Vertical Stainless Jacketed Tank with Agitator.

4—500 gal. Pfaudler Stainless Steel Jacketed and Agitated "Super-Mixer" Tanks.

3—A. L. Anderson Vacuum Drying System, made of Stainless Steel (2—Type 316; 1—Type 304). Has (6) Stainless Steel shelves approximately 3' x 6' with individual doors and vacuum connections for each shelf; with vacuum pump and motors.

2—DeLaval Model BUH-3930 Hermetic Clarifiers (Separators) Serial Nos. 3519628, 29 (with 3 HP motors). St. St. bowls.

1—Carter & Nansen design Copper Bubble Cap Alcohol Still 36" diameter x 35 plates, with preheater and condenser. (To produce 200 gallons of 95% by vol. alcohol from aqueous feed containing 50% alcohol.)

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2—Devine #28 Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers.

2—#12 Sweetland Filters, 36 monel leaves on 4" centers.
1—Steel jack. agitated Kettle 800 gals.
1—Steel jack. Kettle 1000 gals.
3—Day & Ross 15-50 gal. Pony Mixers.

2—Fletcher 48" S.S. Extractors.

1—Inconel Heat Exchanger 195 sq. ft.

1—Day 5 x 12 Lab. Roller Mill.

1—Allbright Nell 4' x 9' Double Drum Dryer.
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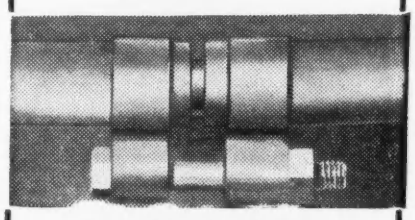

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FILTER PRESSES—Shriver 7" Lead w/Lead Diaphragm Pump & 12"x12" p&f. C.I.

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LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N. J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

STEIN EQUIP'T *OFFERS*

DRYERS AND KILNS
Stokes 2'x6' Rotary Vac. Dryer
1—Allbr. Nell 4x9 Atmos Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer. 24"x20"

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES
4—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type.
8—Centrifugals, 12" 20", 26" 30" 40" & 48" Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
6—Sharples No. 5A Stainless & #6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers 300 & 301.

FILTERS
Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 14-S-8.
#2 Sweetland Filter 12 Stainless covered leaves
1—Vallez Filter #49 with 41 Stainless covered 44½" dia. leaves.
Gen. Amer. 2'x1' Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sperry and Shriver 6" to 36" iron & wood.
Sweetland & Oliver Filters

KETTLES AND TANKS
Pfaudler 200 gal. Glass Lined Jack Kettle.
Dopp 350 gal. Agit. Jack CI Vac Kettle.
2—Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. complete.
6—Jack. steel Kettles to 1000 gals.
2300 gal. vert. agit. Jack. Steel Kettle.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS
2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & #2SI.
Pebble Mills 24"x30", 30"x30", 30"x34", 30"x42", 4'x5' Also jar mills.
#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Sturtevant #00 Swing Sledge Mill, 3 HP.
Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
Williams #3 & 2XX Hammer Mills.
Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutters Lab & up.
Jeffrey 18"x18" single Roll Crusher
2—Robins 18" & 22" BB Attrition Mills.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills. 9" x32" 12"x30" 16"x40"
1—Monarch 9"x24" Steel Roller Mill. 3 pr. high. Also 7½x20, 4 Roll.
Houchin 18"x30" 4 Roll Granite Stone Mills.
2—U.S. & Premier 1½ H.P. Colloid Mills.

MIXERS, SIFTERS & SCREENS
Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Jack. Mixers.
Lancaster 6' dia. Vert. Mixer 25 HP
Kent 3 HP. continuous dry mixer
Baker Perkins double arm Mixers, 100 & 50 gals. Also single arm Mixers.
Blystone 3000# horiz spiral mixer
Day Brighton 20 gal. Change Can Mixers.
Read 50 & 100 gal. double arm mixers.
Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed
Tyler 3'x5' Vibratory 2 deck Screen.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 3.000#.
3—Day 8, 15 & 40 gal. Pony Mixers.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 3 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers to 150 gals.

MISC. AND SPECIALS
Stokes & Kux 2½" dia. single punch Preform Machines. Also other sizes & Rotaries.
Anderson & French Oil Expellers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
Filling Machines & Labelers.
Pneumatic Scale Automatic Capper.
1—Howe Mogul barrel and bag packer.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps
8—Devine, Buffalo, Stokes Vac Pumps.
Conveyors & Elevators. Gas Boilers.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry etc.
Centrif., Rotary. Duplex & Triplex Pumps.

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EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, Model 18S6.

1—Sparkler Monel Filter, 18S8.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, Model 33S17.

1—Sparkler Rubber lined Filter Model #18D8.

2—Allsop Type 316 Stainless Steel Filter, Size SD 12 WR-20.

1—Oliver, Type 304 Stainless Steel Continuous Filter, Size 3'x6' (New).

4—Sperry Cast Iron 24"x24", 4 eye closed delivery, washing type Filter Press, 35 chambers each.

10—Sweetland #12 Filters, 72 Stainless Steel Leaves.

1—Sweetland #10 Filter with 28 monel leaves.

1—Sperry Type 316 Stainless Steel Plate and Frame, 21 chamber Filter Press, 4 eye, closed delivery.

1—Republic Stainless Steel Filter, 15 chambers.

2—Ertel Stainless Steel Filters 12", 12 chambers.

1—Mikro 4 TH Pulverizer, complete with 50 HP motor.

1—Raymond High Side 6-roll Mill, Model 6669, with 200 HP motor, complete.

5—Simpson #0 Intensive Mixers (New).

1—Readco 50 gallon double arm Sigma Blade Mixer.

5—Baker Perkins 100 gallon Sigma Blade, Jacketed Mixers.

1—Day Type 316 Stainless Steel Double Arm, Jacketed, Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

2—Stokes Stainless Steel Granulators, Model 21H and 21J.

6—Stokes Model F Tablet Machines.

1—Stokes Model R Tablet Machine, complete with variable speed motor.

1—Stokes DDS 2 Tablet Machine with 7½ HP Variable Speed Motor Drive.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 18"x25' with 17 trays (New).

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column, 24"x30', 20 trays, ASME (New).

1—Baker Perkins Type 316 Stainless Steel Multimatic Centrifugal, Model HS-24".

7—Swenson Walker Jacketed Crystallizers, 20' sections.

4—Tolhurst 30" Suspended type Centrifuge with imperforated baskets.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super-D-Hydrator, Model C20.

2—Alco Admiraly Heat Exchanger 1700 sq. ft. ea.

3—Ames 500 HP Steam Generators, 125 PSI.

1—Vulcan Steel Bubble Cap Column 42"x30' with 20 trays (New).

1—Downington Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, 1000 gallons ASME.

1—Leader Stainless Steel Jacketed Reactor, 2000 gallons, ASME.

1—Struthers Wells Type 347 Stainless Steel Autoclave, 1000 gallons, 2000# pressure, ASME.

1—Stainless Steel 3200 gallon Vertical Storage Tank.

1—Link Belt Stainless Steel Roto Louvre Dryer, Model 207-14.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm.
1—New Nash Vacuum Pump Type AL-572.
1—Bullovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Stedman Disintegrator size 40-6.
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 36"x42" Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
1—Nash Air Compressor, Type AL-623.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
1—I&R Vacuum Pump, 5 H.P., 60'.
4—Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes.
1—Stokes Single Punch Tablet Machine.
1—Raymond 5" Hammer Mill, like new.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6'x35'.
1—New Louisville Continuous Filtering Machine.
2—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Readco Mixers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Buhrstone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
1—Patterson Ball Mill, 42x36, jacketed.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
2—Ribbon Type Mixers, 50 & 90 cu. ft.—like new.
4—Steel Tanks 90,000 gals. ea. vert. welded const.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 Day 300 gal. jacketed Sigma Blade Mixer.
4—New Heat Exc. 60' with Cupro Nickel Tubes.
1—Sparkler Stainless Filter Model 33-S-9.
3—2500 gal. Pfaudler G/L Tanks & S/S Agitators.
1—150 gal. Steam Jacketed closed Tank 200# A.S.M.E.
1—Carver Laboratory Press.

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SAVE WITH CONSOLIDATED

2—#12 Sweetland Filters, on 2" and 4" c.c., with monel covered leaves. Also, bronze leaves for #12, 24 steel rim, 12 monel rim, unused; 48 slightly used.
1—#2, 33 copper leaves, 1½" c.c.
2—Day 15 gal. Pony Mixers, m.d. S.S. cans.
2—Stainless Steel Hersey Rotary Dryers. 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—#5057 Raymond High Side Roller Mill.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
9—Sperry 18"x18" Filter Presses, 11 ch.

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1—Unused 1000 gallon jacketed and agitated reactor, 5 HP x proof.

3—7000 and 1200 gallon open top vertical tanks.

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1—3300 gallon horizontal closed tank

1—1000 gallon horizontal closed tank.

2—Tyler Hummer 3 x 8 sifters.

1—Rotex 40 x 84" sifter.

1—International 25 cu. ft. conical blender, 7½ HP x proof motor.

2—Sweetland filters, hydraulic closing 690 sq. ft.

3—Colton 17 TF tube filler, closers & crimpers.

1—250 gallon vacuum pan.

3—Purecel 73 sq. ft. filters.

1—Baker Perkins 2¼ gal. jktd. double arm mixer.

1—Abbe Lenart 55 gallon mixer.

4—Charlotte & Eppenbach colloid mills—1 HP to 5 HP.

3—Unused Simpson #0 Intensive mixers—5 HP.

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ALL NEW 1954

- 502-16 L.B. ROTO LOUVRE DRYER WITH: 6,300,000 BTU/HR. Oil Fired Heater with 10 HP Spencer Turbo Compressor, and 7400 CFM New York Blower #30GI Exhaust Fan, 25 HP.
- Link-Belt #9H412 Screw Feeder and Bin.
- Link-Belt #57 Bulk-Flo Elevators, 20' rise (2).
- Link-Belt 4'x10' Double Deck Vibrating Screen.
- Link-Belt 12" dia. Twin Shaft Paddle Mixer (2).
- 18"x20' Flat Belt Feeder.

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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

For Sale—American Tool 40 x 24 stainless suspended type centrifugal, used few weeks only, immediate delivery, complete with motors and all accessories OPD 207.

1 Bartlett & Snow style M 36 in. x 20 ft. rotary Dryer complete with 5 HP 220 440 V motor drive—like new. Stanhope, 60 E. 42nd St., N.Y. 17, N. Y.

1—Used "American Tool" stainless suspended centrifugal, 40 x 24, used a few weeks only for concentration of fruit juices, like new., now with 15/7-½ HP, 1200/600 RPM, 60 cycle, 220 volt, 3-phase, AC motors and starters (brand new explosion-proof motors can be substituted if required from stock at extra cost), available immediate delivery, can be inspected as last used, still erected, subject prior sale. OPD 213.

Glass Carboys, ICC 1A, 13 gallon. Bottles good, boxes excellent to fair. Approx. 400 at $5.00 each, f.o.b. The Chemical Supply Company, Neenah, Wisconsin.

For Sale: 93 sq. ft. S.S. T304 Heat Exchanger ASME; 110 gal. Robinson S.S. unique semi-mass Mixer jacketed ASME; 75 gal. S.S. jacketed Day double sigma blade Mixers; 700 gal. S.S. T304 sanitary Tanks; 24" x 36", 42" x 90", 42" x 100", double drum Dryers; S.S. T304 sanitary double effect Evaporator, 1025 sq. ft. Best Equipment Company, 617 Davis Street, Evanston, Illinois. DAvis 8-0926. Note: after December 15, 1956, our new address will be 1737 West Howard Street, Chicago 26, Illinois.

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Chemicals refined ground, screened, blended and packaged to your requirements. Complete laboratory control, rail siding and plant at Metuchen. Reply to Davies Nitrate Co., Inc., 114-P Liberty street, New York.

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Chemical Manufacturing, small modern plant near N.Y.C. up to 200 gal. cap. glass & S.S. equipment. Crystallizing specialist, 20 yrs. experience pharmaceutical, dye intermediates, inorganics, Amino acids, special organics. Complete lab and development facilities. OPD 210.

FOR RENT

Newark, N. J., 16,500 sq ft. desirable industrial property. One and two story brick buildings—sprinklered. High pressure steam. C.R.R.N.J. siding. Excellent for Chemical manufacturing. 1 minute from Pulaski Skyway and Jersey Turnpike. Principals only. OPD 208.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale: 2000 lbs. Sodium Lauryl Sulfate paste 30% 9 cents lb; 525 lbs. Salicylic Acid USP 35 cents lb; 353 ounces Quinine Sulfate USP 25 cents oz FOB New York warehouse. OPD 212.

Carbon Tetrachloride: slightly off-specification at a substantial price reduction. In bulk or drums. Fresh production. Colorless. For samples/details contact Mr. Etin c o All Chemicals Co., 166 East 96 Street, New York City. Trafalgar 6-8749.

Second Hand Aluminum Drums offered at a substantial discount, excellent condition. Call or write for details. Industrial By-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence St., Flushing 54, N Y. INdependence 1-4100.

Pre X-Mas specials: Dinitro Phenol; Salicylaldehyde; Allylidene Diacetate; Calcium Chloride; Arlacel No. 83 (Sorbitan Mono Oleate); and Carboxy Methyl Cellulose. Industrial by-Products & Surplus Co., 40-40 Lawrence Street, Flushing 54, N. Y. INdependence 1-4100.

For Sale—about 1,200 lbs. Octylene Glycol. Contact for sample and price. OPD 209.

MATERIALS WANTED

Mfrer Of chemical specialties will purchase formulations or possibly small firm making established products for textile and tanner use. OPD 215.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Experienced Sales and operations man in tank truck motor carrier industry. Good future and opportunity for the man with the know-how and a willing worker. OPD 216.

Salesman Wanted: to sell high analysis granular complete fertilizers in mid-South region. Agricultural background preferred, successful fertilizer sales experience essential. State training, experience, give references. Write OPD 214.

Progressive New Jersey chemical manufacturer seeks salesman for selling industrial chemicals in eastern area. Splendid opportunity to advance. Write resume of experience, age and salary dsired to OPD 197. Replies confidential.

POSITONS WANTED

Chemical Sales Administrator broad experience in chemical sales promotion, and administration. Specialized in sales promotion of special chemicals to polyester, styrene, and vinyl resin manufacturers. Wide experience in supplier relations, new product sales aids, and marketing. OPD 211.

Bakelite Post Filled

G. L. Pitzer has been appointed vice-president of production of Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation. Mr. Pitzer succeeds R. K. Turner who has become a vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, another Union Carbide division (see page 3 for separate story).

TANKS WANTED—

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Oils, Fats Output, Use: October

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of October. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Oct. 31
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] ...
Refined	.....	.....	...
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	1,593,000	9,078,000	[2]33,072,000
Coconut oil, crude	45,059,000	52,414,000	[2]58,391,000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	226,000	N.A.	1,605,000
Corn oil, crude	24,554,000	25,893,000	12,981,000
Refined	24,625,000	23,822,000	8,349,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	211,749,000	169,249,000	147,953,000
Refined	161,282,000	124,424,000	197,188,000
Menhaden[3]	[illegible]		
Sardine (pilchard and herring)[3]	27,000	5,965,000	83,204,000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	[illegible]		
Lard, rendered and refined	[4]223,000,000	[5]57,290,000	106,352,000
Linseed oil, raw	**81,565,000	65,278,000	86,694,000
Refined	**33,612,000	24,384,000	29,258,000
Marine mammal oil[3]	.....	6,908,000	[2]25,848,000
Oiticica oil	.....	832,000	5,360,000
Olive oil, edible	[1].....	212,000	4,809,000
Inedible	.....	[illegible]	1,000
Sulfur foots	.....	.....	...
Palm oil, crude	.....	4,048,000	[2]20,[illegible]000
Refined	[1].....	579,000	1,253,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	.....	2,505,000
Refined	.....	.....	...
Peanut oil, crude[6]	1,341,000	6,555,000	11,439,000
Refined	6,548,000	5,113,000	8,780,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	...
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1]
Refined	.....	318,000	1,282,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	[1]
Refined	.....	94,000	196,000
Soybean oil, crude	**301,802,000	278,703,000	132,946,000
Refined	**232,552,000	258,763,000	77,178,000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	19,235,000	19,200,000	8,286,000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	225,356,000	144,20[illegible]	28[illegible]
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	79,658,000	[illegible]	N.A.
Tallow and grease, inedible, refined	15,199,000	15,2[illegible]	8,811,[illegible]0
Tung oil	.....	3,810,000	13,010,000
Other vegetable oil, crude	1,612,000	7,396,000	18,495,000
Refined	5,939,000	6,157,000	8,070,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	13,049,000	10,829,000	41,992,000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Oct. 31
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[7]	2,464,000	N.A.	3,383,000
Deodorized oil[8]	93,091,000	14,794,000	14,[illegible]000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut babassu, and palm kernel and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, caprice, and myristic[7]	3,766,000	N.A.	6,719,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[9]	N.A.	1,037,000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	9,429,000	N.A.	3,554,000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	6,590,000	N.A.	12,867,000
Stearic acid (40-56% stearic content)	5,473,000	N.A.	5,602,000
Other stearic acids (over 59% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	8,098,000	N.A.	6,[illegible]000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic	3,124,000	N.A.	14,765,000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	6,779,000	N.A.	10,442,000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[10]	21,256,000	21,664,000	13,436,000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[10]	20,666,000	16,923,000	48,084,000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[7]	6,040,000	N.A.	2,542,000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	4,084,000	1,290,000	974,000
Inedible	3,148,000	4,746,000	3,695,000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	43,141,000	41,696,000	17,373,000
Soybean	116,820,000	105,859,000	35,785,000
Other	9,944,000	7,637,000	3,231,000
Inedible	742,000	1,638,000	2,601,000
Margarine[7]	[11]134,584,000	N.A.	119,[illegible]000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	6,166,000	2,00[illegible]000	2,241,[illegible]00
Shortening	178,089,000	N.A.	119,[illegible]000
Stearine, animal, inedible	879,000	N.A.	504,000
Vegetable oil, winter[7]	14,930,000	16,45[illegible],000	15,926,[illegible]0
Tall oil, crude	51,622,000	44,598,000	77,538,000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	11,885,000	9,140,000	15,639,000
Winterized oil	59,702,000	34,738,000	35,391,000

N.A. Not available.
** Includes an unspecified amount of oil, which was produced in September but reported by respondents in October due to accounting procedures.
[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.
[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to the agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only, totaled 153,000,000 pounds in October.
[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[6] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.
[7] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[8] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[9] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[10] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[11] The total for October, 1956, was packed as follows:—One pound units, 124,926,000 pounds; bulk, pat or chips, 1,932,000; and bulk, other, 7,775,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Gulf, Cuban Firm in Development Pact

—*Continued from page 3*

half interest in the well, also entitles Consolidated each a half interest in the well, also entitles Consolidated to 50 percent interest in 25,000 acres of land surrounding it.

In addition, he said, a supplemental agreement gives Consolidated an option for the drilling of a second well and the right to earn a 50 percent interest in 12,500 additional acres of Gulf land in the Santa Clara province.

Agreement With Simpson

Consolidated has entered into an agreement with Simpson Oil Drilling Company, of Cuba, for the drilling of the well, which is expected to begin immediately, Mr. Moore said. In addition, he said, C. J. Simpson, president of the Cuban drilling company, is assuming half of the costs on a join venture basis with Consolidated.

The contract with Gulf represents the second agreement made by Consolidated with a major American oil company within the past four months. In August, Consolidated, which produced over 30,000 barrels of oil in the August 1-October 31 period, signed a contract with Esso Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), the latter purchasing the company's output from its six producing wells in the Cruz Vrede fields.

The new Gulf-Consolidated contract and a reported $40-million earmarked by various American oil companies for oil development in Cuba, is indicative of the fast growing interest in the island's potential, Mr. Moore said.

In a recent report ot his company's earnings, Hendersor Supplee, jr., president of Atlantic Refining Company, pointed out that his company planned an aggressive domestic and foreign drilling program and "ticketed for exploration funds outside the United States will be acreage in Cuba."

Consolidated, with its two subsidiaries, Petroleo Cruz Verde, S. A., and Cuban Land Oil Company, S. A., will continue to exert all its efforts in furthering its ambitious drilling and exploratory program, Mr. Moore declared.

Paint Technicians to Meet

The January 3 meeting of the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will feature a talk on "The Chemical Pre-treatment of Metals" by E. A. Stockbower, manager of the technical standards department of American Chemical Paint Company. The meeting will be held at the Brass Rail Restaurant, 100 Park avenue, New York. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m.

Advertisers Index

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